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Nehru Govt. To Be Reconstituted

AYYANGAR, NEOGY AND AMRIT KAUR TO FOLLOW BHABHA?

Dr. Matthai Tipped For U.S. Ambassadorship

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, March 15: The Commerce Minister, Mr. Cooverji Bhabha's resignation from the Cabinet will provide the long awaited opportunity to Premier Nehru to reconstitute his Cabient.

The lobby view is that the present Cabinet is unwieldy and lacks homogeneity. According to reports, like Mr. Bhabha, Sir N. Gopalswamy and Mr. K. C. Neogy will like to be relieved after the current session of the Dominion Parliament.

Another unconfirmed report envisages possibility of Dr. John Matthai accepting a diplomatic post. He may succeed Asaf Ali at Washington.

AMRIT KAUR TOO MAY QUIT

Rajkumari Amritkaur will likewise, prefer to go out of the Cabinet. Her speeches could be regarded as pointer to her larger interests, much beyond the Health Department. Pandit Nehru is not opposed to the appointment of Deputy Ministers outside the Cabinet. This, he indicated, in reply to interruption by Mr. Ayyangar during a cut motion debate against the Cabinet.

Lobbies envisage reduction in the present strength of the Cabinet to ten or twelve. On this basis there will likely be, reshuffling of portfolios. Commerce and Industry, under this setup, might be allocated to one Minister, Transport and Communications to another Minister and Education and Health to third Minister. With the setting up of the Rehabilitation Corporation, Ministry of Rehabilitation might be abolished altogether. Mr. Gopalaswamy is Minister without portfolio.

The Indian Cabinet before war, it will be recalled, consisted of seven members, including the Commander-in-Chief with this difference that the then Ministers were not politicians. The defect of the present set-up is that some Ministers, like Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, are overworked while some others like Dr. Ambedkar, Maulana Azad and Rajkumari Amritkaur have very little to do. The proposed reshuffling is expected to remedy this defect.

Spaker Dadasahib Maulanker is also being mentioned here for a Cabinet post.

Troops of the Indian army preparing their food in one of the camps in the Naushahra Sector.

Western Germany Too Among "Aid" Nations

Bevin Calls For Sacrifices For Common Good

PARIS, March 15 (Reuter).—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, both affirmed today that Western Germany must have its place in the economic plan under European Aid and Mr. Bevin told the Sixteen-Nation Conference here that it would be asked to discuss a proposal to that effect.

Mr. Bevin told the Conference: "I feel more hopeful now than at any time during or since the war." He marvelled at Europe's post-war achievement, he said.

"If now Europe is receiving aid to help it over the next stage of its rehabilitation, it is justified in accepting that aid, first, because of the price it paid and, secondly, because of its concentrated efforts to preserve both justice and liberty for the future," Mr. Bevin said.

"If this is appreciated and understood and we together co-operate in this great endeavour, then the establishment of the necessary equilibrium will not prove so difficult as some imagine."

There would have to be some sacrifice for the common good but the abstract question of sovereignty did not arise. He pledged the British Government to make whatever contribution it could to Europe's stability on condition that the other partnernations would do the same.

The traditional relationship between Britain and her Commonwealth would be maintained as well as worldwide trade with other countries.

He defined the purpose of the new organisation to be created and the aid which it would handle as "to stoke up the engine of recovery and to get it well on its way."

Mr. Bevin hoped and believed that when the nations became independent of aid they would not break apart again but that their co-operation would go on.

Mr. Bevin concluded: "I invite not only this great conference but the peoples of Europe to join in this great effort to triumph over economic difficulties and so to secure firmly the human rights which all should enjoy."

FACTS AND PROPERTY

M. Georges Bidault told the delegates: "We are agreed on our aims. I am sure we can reach agreement—and quickly—on the means."

He declared: "The division of Europe caused last year by the refusal of certain countries to co-operate with us has been greatly and regrettably aggravated.

"We believe in the unity of the human race, in the necessity of recognising that there are facts which are more important than property. That is why it is our determination to extend as far as possible a free movement of people, goods and ideas."

There could be no question of granting Germany priority, said M Bidault, but justice and commonsense alike demanded "that the resources of this industrious and persevering country should be associated with the great effort of reconstruction we have undertaken."

The permanent organisation to be set up would be the "opposite number" of the American Marshal Aid Administration, he said.

The multilateral agreement to be reached must, he said, include precise definitions for the pooling of resources and concerted exploitation of national industries, as well as "moderation of customs tariffs where a complete union may not yet be possible."

M. Bidault renewed his invitation to Eastern European countries to collaborate and said: "This Conference Table can be enlarged at any moment."

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, said the Marshall Plan was "one of the most noble and disinterested" acts of international solidarity in history.

What America called for was the creation of a Europe which, if associated with Africa in the spirit recently expressed by General Smuts, South African Premier, would become "one of the most independent units in the world."

The new European organisation should, as one task, guarantee to the working masses a standard of living not marked by strong contrasts, and the opportunity of work wherever it was possible for them to work.

It was decided that the Foreign Ministers Deputies would start work tonight on the agenda, within two hours of the end of the opening session.

The report on European self-help, according to the progress of the "Aid" Nations, was tabled today at the Conference. It contains the results of the Anglo-French Fact Finding Mission which recently toured the main Capitals of these countries.

'Most Delicate' Stage Reached

Slow Progress In Indo-Pakistan Kashmir Talks At Lake Success

LAKE SUCCESS, March 15 (Reuter): Talks between the Indian and Pakistan representatives are proceeding very slowly and it is now feared that the Security Council may be obliged to postpone the continuation of the Kashmir debate which was due to take place tomorrow.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, the President of the Council who was given the task of bringing the two parties together, is understood to have been swamped with work in connection with the 'Big Four' Palestine talks and the serious question of Czechoslovakia which is now on the Council's provisional agenda.

Very little activity was reported of the parties over the weekend and it was reliably learned that so far nothing has been committed to paper.

The drafting of a resolution which would gain the approval of both India and Pakistan, and of the Council, may have to be done this week in view of the pressure on Dr. Tsiang.

The other delegations at the Council, including the British, are maintaining strict reserve in the matter, preferring to leave to the Council President the task of handling the Kashmir problem which is now regarded as being in its most delicate stage.

SNIPERS AT URI DISPERSED

Heavy Casualties Inflicted

JAMMU, March 15 (A.P.I.) —

After a week's lull due to heavy rain Indian army troops have intensified their activity on all fronts in Jammu and Kashmir.

Royal Indian Air Force planes carried out offensive reconnaissance and strafed enemy positions in Poonch and Naushera areas indicated by our ground troops. Our aircraft also hit targets on other fronts in Jammu Province.

In the Skardu and Uri areas the raiders snipping our forward pickets during the last two days were engaged by our mortars and dispersed.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Brigadier Khuda Bux, Chief Of Staff of the Jammu and Kashmir State forces has proceeded to the Jammu Front and is directing the State troops.

Eight supply sorties were carried to Poonch from where hundreds of refugees were brought to Jammu.

Security Purge Plans For Britain

NO COMMUNIST OR FASCIST IN SECRET SERVICES

Harry Pollitt Denounces Attlee's Statement In Commons

LONDON, March 15, (Reuter): Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government had decided not to employ anyone known to be a member of the Communist Party in work "vital to the security of the State".

"The same rule will govern those known to be actively associated with Fascist organisation," Mr. Attlee declared.

A SECURITY MEASURE

A person in any way associated with the Communist Party "in such a way as to raise legitimate doubts about his or her reliability" would also come under the order.

As far as possible alternative employment on the wide range of non-secret Government work "will be found for those who are deemed to unsuitable for secret work."

If jobs within the Civil Service could not be found for persons with specialist qualifications, Mr. Attlee continued, "there may be no alternative to refusal of employment or dismissal."

Mr. Attlee added: "It is not suggested that in matters affecting the security of the State all those who adhere to the Communist Party would allow themselves to forget their primary loyalty to the State."

ANGRY ROARS

There were angry roars from members on both sides of the House when, during Mr. Attlee's statement, Mr. William Gallacher, one of the two Communist members of the House of Commons, began to sing the Red Flag.

Mr. Attlee continued with his statement declaring that experience in Britain and elsewhere had shown that "membership of and other forms of continuing association with the Communist Party may involve the acceptance by the individual of a loyalty which, in certain circumstances, can be inimical to the State."

He emphasised that while it was not suggested that all Communists would forget their loyalty to the State, "there is no way of distinguishing such people from those who, if the opportunity offered, would be prepared to endanger the security of the State in the interests of another power."

SCOPE OF REGULATIONS

Mr. Attlee said he wanted to emphasise that the Government's action was being taken solely on security grounds. "The State is not concerned with the political views, as such, of its servants."

Replying to questions, he said he could give no estimate of Tories and the Big Dollar—Boys of America." Replying that he disagreed, Mr. Attlee added: :"I am well aware that we have to deal very carefully with the Communist Party. I have not forgotten its attitude in 1939, 1940 and 1941."

Aksed whoher the regulation would extend to key telephone exchanges, Mr. Attlee replied that it would cover "everywhere where important secret matters have to be guarded."

When Labour Member John Platts Mills asked whether there was any reason why 'this purge" should not extend to Jews and Socialists, Mr. Attlee replied amid cheers: "Yes, every reason, because Jews and Socialis's have a loyalty to this country. It is not so with many communists—and some fellow travellers."

NO NEED TO INVESTIGATE

Replying to a question, Mr. Attlee said there was no need for a Government-appointed Body to investigate the activities of the Communist Party. Ministers must take responsibility for their Departments in this matter.

A Conservative, Mr. Henry Strauss, asked Mr. Attlee to consider carefully whether the order should not also apply to the British Broadcasting Corporation, but Mr. Attlee replied that that was the responsibility of the Governors of the B.B.C.

(Three Italian officials of the BBC European Service were dismissed last week because they said they were alleged to have "communistic views." The BBC refused to make any statement on the dismissals.)

Mr. Phil Piratin the other Communist Member of Parliament declared that this "this will be recognised in the country by the working classes as a measure of political discrimination against the Communist Party in order to blacken the name of the Communist Party in the eyes of the progressive forces in the country."

Mr. Attlee replied that on the contrary British workers "are very well aware today in view of events abroad and even here, of what the Communist Party stands for."

"FOUL SLANDER"

Mr. Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, declared that Mr. Attlee's statement was "a foul slander to bracket Communists who have everywhere been foremost in the fight for their country's independence with Fascists who were everywhere quislings and traitors."

He said he wanted to call the attention of all workers to the fact "no attack has ever yet been made by any Government in Britain on members of the Communist Party that was not a prelude to attacks on workers as a whole."

"We call upon all who seriously believe in political liberty and democracy to protest against this decision of the Government."

NO WARLIKE MATERIAL TO ANY COMMUNIST COUNTRY

LONDON, March 15. (U.P.A.): Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs C. I. Mayhew assured the Commons today that no warlike material of any kind had been or will be included in any trade agreement with

(Continued on Page 5.)

ARAB BOYCOTT ENDS

Higher Committee Spokesman Participates In U.N.O. Palestine Talks

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPA): The Arab Higher Committee today ended its boycott of the United Nations deliberations on Palestine and attended the fifth and final session of the Big Power emergency talks on the Holy Land dilemma.

Arab Committee representative Isa Nakhleh, accepting the invitation sent against the wishes of Russia arrived for consultations shortly after Russia the United Statoes, France and China convened in the Chinese delegation offices on the 62rd floor of the Empire State Building.

JERUSALEM, March 15, (Reuter): No United States' Transworld planes will operate in Palestine after today, Mr. John Keegan, T.W.A. Manager in Palestine, told Reuter.

The decision to withdraw followed the "shooting up" of a T.W.A. aircraft over Tel Aviv on Saturday morning when the pilot reported tracer fire directed at the plane from the ground as he headed towards Lydda airport.

The T.W.A. flight passing through Lydda today on its way to Bombay was the last scheduled for Palestine.

STOP PRESS

SECTION 144 IN DHOND

POONA, March 15, (A.P.I.): Some cases of rioting and looting by Refugees accommodated in the refugee camp at Dhond, in Poona District were reported today from Dhond. Details of the incident are not available. The District authorities have promulgated Section 144 banning the assembly of five or more persons in Dhond. The District Magistrate of Poona and the District Superintendent of Police have also left for Dhond.

NEXT CZECH ELECTIONS IN MAY

PRAGUE, March 15, (U.P.A.): The new communist Minister of Justice indicated today that the next Czechoslovakian elections might be held in May.

In a week-end speech published today Minister Alexej Copecka said flatly that the "elections in May will confirm and approve the February events".

SOCIALIST ENDS FAST

POONA, March 15, (A.P.I.): The six-day old fast of the Socialist leader, Mr. S. M. Joshi, over a dispute in an ordnance workshop at Kirkee ended today after an agreement was reached between the authorities and the Workers Union.

PALTAN BAZAR GUTTED

Disastrous Fire In Shillong Renders Hundreds Homeless: Huge Loss Estimated

SHILLONG, March 14 (A.P.I.): Damage estimated at several lakhs of rupees was caused in the early hours of this morning by a fire which completely gutted the greater part of Paltan Bazar, within the Cantonment, the busiest business centre of Shillong. There was no loss of human life, but several hundreds of people were rendered homeless and a large number of livestock was burnt alive. The cause of the fire is not known.

Fanned by a very strong wind, the fire could not be brought under control immediately, and a military fire party under the supervision of Major Pahalajani, Quarter-Master General, fought the flames for seven hours.

Brigadier Habibullah, the Commander of Shillong Sub-Area, in an interview, emphasied the need for having an adequate fire service in Assam's Capital, where at present there was none. He regretted that unlike the great fire of January last, the civil population last night remained passive onlookers and did not aid the military fire brigade.

Moneyed people of the locality had behaved in a most disgraceful manner, said the Brigadier. Their conduct was unhelpful generally and had hindered the work of the fire brigade.

Brigadier Habibullah said that the military had already opened relief camps near Spreadeagle Falls, where about one hundred families who had lost everything, had taken shelter.

Indo-Pakistan Trade Talks

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Indo-Pakistan trade talks are expected to commence here on March 24. They will particularly, relate to interest of West Bengal, trade in foodgrains and other essentials in which both Bengals are dependent on each other or dependent on India.

Opportunity will also be taken to discuss the larger question of trade between the two Dominions. The Govt. of India has also decided to appoint an Indian Trade Commissioner at Karachi.

POLICE PARTY AND CROWD CLASH

SIMLA, March 15, (A.P.I.): A clash between a police party and a crowd led by Praja Mandal workers is reported from Gaura, a village ten miles from Rampur. Some persons are reported to have been injured.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY IN SANTA CRUZ GUTTED

BOMBAY, Monday:

A charitable dispensary owned by the Santa Cruz Residents' Association at Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz, was completely burnt as a result of a fire that broke out this evening.

Fire fighters that rushed from Bombay fought with the blaze for nearly three hours to bring it under control. The cause of the fire is not known but the loss, it is stated, will run into several thousands.

The dispensary was situated on the ground floor of a single storied building and in the first floor Mr. P. P. Vyas, the Resident Medical Officer of the dispensary, was staying with his family. Dr. Vyas' belongings were also completely gutted and one of the employees of the dispensary, a boy was injured and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

As a result of fire traffic on Ghodbunder Road was at stand-still for nearly four hours.

The Santa Cruz Police are investigating into the cause of the fire.

PRINCE AHMED ENTERS SANA'A

And Proclaims Himself King Of Yemen

CAIRO, March 15 (Reuter): Emir Seif-El-Islam Ahmed, eldest son of the assassinated ruler of the Yemen, entered Sana'A, the Capital of the Yemen, yesterday and proclaimed himself King. Egyptian papers, quoting Sana's radio, reported.

Armed tribesmen supporting the Emir were reported yesterday to be battering the four cast iron gates and 30-foot high mediaeval wall buttressed by 150 watch-towers which protect the city, in which Abdullah-El-Wazir, established as ruler after the assassination of the 85-year-old Imam Yahia last month, was holding out.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

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Training In Use Of Arms For Bombay Citizens

Corporation To Make Representation To Govt.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Should the citizens of Bombay be trained to use arms, on occasions of necessity, to protect their persons and properties? The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting this afternoon decided by a resolution that they should, only one Corporator, Dr. S. P. Mehta opposing the resolution.

Mr. P. M. Chinoi, who moved the resolution, said that experience of most people after August 15, last year, showed how utterly essential was that citizens should be able to defend themselves, for which a training in the use of arms was imperative.

Dr. S. P. Mehta characterised Mr. Chinoi's proposal as extremely ill-conceived, particularly at a time when the Government was actually banning all manner of private armies or the so-called volunteer forces. He felt sure that the resolution strongly militated against the spirit of the martyrdom of Mahatma, the Apostle of non-violence. He, therefore, opposed the resolution.

Mr. N. J. Jalpade wholeheartedly welcomed and supported the resolution.

Mr. N. J. Talpade wholeheartedly Arms Act be repealed and everyone be allowed full freedom to buy whatever arms he liked. For, people who were not free to use arms could not be considered independent.

Mr. Zulmiram Choudhry who spoke in support of the resolution blamed capitalists, from whom sprang black marketeers, hoarders and other types of anti-social people, who had so far created gangs of goondas to preserve their ill-gotten profits and suppress their rivals. It would be a good thing if arms were given to poor and rich alike.

Winding up the debate Mr. Chinoi drew attention so the wording of his resolution which was confined to providing training to citizens in the use of arms and not providing them with arms as such.

RESOLUTION PASSED

Ultimately the resolution which is given below, was passed by the House, Dr. S. P. Mehta alone opposing it.

"That in view of the prevailing unsteady condition of life and property the Corporation are of the opinion that it is desirable that citizens should learn the art of self-defence and protecting their property by having training to use such arms as may be conveniently used on occasions of necessity and that His Worship the Mayor be requested to submit a suitable representation to Government requesting them to consider the desirability of establishing an Arms Club where citizens can be taught the use of such arms in the interest of safety of life and property".

B. E. S. T. BUDGET

Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee presented to the House the budget estimates of the B. E. S. T. undertaking for 1948-49. Discussion on the estimates will be held on Thursday.

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Case Against Allenbury Co.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The case in which Messrs. J. P. Jain, the General Manager, Menon, the Sales Manager, Markende Singh, the Assistant Sales Manager, and Gudwadi, the Cashier, of Messrs. Allenbury and Company, stand accused, for the alleged sale of 100 tons of American mild steel sheets at black-market rates, came up for resumed hearing, before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon Police Court, today, when Mr. Gokuldas Madhavji Thakkar, a prosecution witness, was examined.

The witness stated in the course of his evidence, that he with Vasant Kumar, was promised by Mr. Menon, 2nd accused, 200 tons of steel sheets, at the rate of Rs. 31-8-0 per quarter, the day before the incident. He further corroborated the prosecution case.

Vasant Kumar, another prosecution witness was next examined. He contradicted, in the course of his evidence, the prosecution case, and said that the offer was at Rs. 14-4 and the Commission to him, was to be paid by the buyer, and as for Rs. 5,500, alleged to be his commission, he said, it was placed on the table, by Gokuldas.

Further hearing was postponed to March 16.

SPIRITUAL BASIS NECESSARY FOR HUMAN LIFE

Without It Life Cannot Grow To The Full, Says Bishop Of Bombay

"Spiritual Basis of Life" was the subject of an address delivered by Rt. Rev. W. Q. Lash, Lord Bishop of Bombay, under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association at Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, last night.

In the course of his address, the lecturer said:

"In Karwar a few weeks ago I stayed with a great forester. He was explaining to me why forests were necessary to a country. Without them the soil cannot be conserved from erosion, and the rain will fail, so that even areas under cultivation will become barren yet. I heard complaints that the people were poor because of the forests, and I wondered how much it was because of the forests themselves or because the forests were not rightly used for the best advantage of all. It certainly is possible to have too much forest. In fact my friend told me that the right proportion was that of one-fifth of a country under forest. So much would ensure rainfall, and sufficient conservation of the land.

This seemed to me a parable of the relation of religion to life. Sometimes religion seems to threaten to engulf us, as the jungle threatens the villages. We fear its mysterious depths, we wonder if the place it occupies could not be put to more useful purposes. At times we are tempted to remove it, root and branch. Such a time may have come upon India, as she experiences the evils of a communalism which seems to be rooted in religion. Yet, if we destroy it we may remove the very ground of man's being, and cause the springs from which man's spirit is refreshed to be dried up. Our human society may become as barren of culture and beauty as many of our deforested hills in the Western Ghats.

Spiritual Basis Necessary

For it is a spiritual basis which is necessary to human life if it is to grow to the full. Without that basis human activities become superficial and have no permanence. Where an attempt has been made to remove religion from life, superstitions have sprung up, like the queer stunted growths to be found in barren places of the earth.

Yet the spiritual must have its effect through the whole of life. In such a life as that of the Christ we find immense activity in the service of the bodies and minds and souls of men alternating with times of withdrawal into solitude for communion with God. He commanded a like activity to His disciples.

It may be asked whether activity is enough without the life of the spirit as well. The answer is that the roots of the evils we try to cure and the roots of the good we try to do, both lie beneath the surface of life. All the activity of the best of men cannot of themselves cure the one or cultivate the other. What we do on the surface is a token and pledge of what we are doing in the depths.

Gandhiji once described to me his activity over the removal of untouchability as being a wrestling with a great power for something he felt sure that power was willing to grant. In other words, in all our recreative activity in life we must harness the forces, or rather consecrate our own powers to the source of the forces, which brought the universe into being.

Real Worship

The offering of worship which religion enjoins should symbolise the offering of the powers of a man's body, mind and soul, to be used by a power beyond himself to bring to pass in the realm of material the order and shape of things which already exists in the realm of the spiritual, and so transform the realm of the material into what it is destined to be.

Man alone belongs to both realms. He alone of creatures is conscious of the spiritual as well as the physical. The whole creation requires that he should feel his part by living a life in the physical realm, which is based on the spiritual".

BOMBAY GOVT. TO PUBLISH LABOUR MONTHLY

BOMBAY, March 15. (API): The Directorate of Labour Information, Bombay Government, has decided to bring out from this month, the Industrial Court Reporter, similar in nature to the Bombay Law Reporter.

The "I.C.R." will cover orders and awards of the industrial court, awards of adjudicators appointed by Government and labour laws and rules issued under labour laws.

The publication will also include a limited number of reproductions from the decisions of Labour Courts during the period 1940 to 1947.

Obscene Cries Banned In Bombay

The Commissioner of Police has prohibited for a period of seven days from March 24, 1948 in Greater Bombay the public utterance of obscene cries or slogans or singing of obscene songs; the use of gestures or mimetic representations, and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards, or of any other object or thing which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency, or which may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes, or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace, or to resistance to or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority; or processions or assemblies of persons with the object of creating noise or shouting obscene slogans or singing of obscene songs.

Violation of this order, the Commissioner of Police warns is liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year, but will not, except for reasons to be recorded in writing, be less than four months, and will also be liable to fine.

Bombay Assembly

POLICE INTERFERENCE IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Dange's Sensational Allegations: Demand For Inquiry

BOMBAY, Monday.—Charges against the Police of interference in the work of doctors in public hospitals were made by Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist Party representative, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, when the House discussed the demand for grants, under the head "Public Health," moved by Health Minister Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS

Mr. Dange accused the police of having, on various occasions, delayed the rendering of first-aid to casualties in order to take down statements from them.

He also alleged that on the evening of December 29 last, after the Police had opened fire at students at the Kamgar Maidan, a telephone message was sent by the Police Department to the authorities at the K.E.M. Hospital instructing them not to admit all the casualties so that the full casualty figures might not be known to the public.

Mr. Dange further complained that doctors were not allowed to record the correct cause of death when a Port Trust worker, who had sustained bullet injuries at a meeting addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Kamgar Maidan recently, died at the K.E.M. Hospital.

"Who governs the hospitals—the Police or the Medical authorities?" Mr. Dange asked, and added, "I have received complaints of such interference from several doctors and I have myself been witness to such actions by the Police on many occasions."

"Let an Enquiry Committee investigate this matter," he demanded. "I am prepared to give evidence before the Committee."

Referring to what he called the "general inefficiency" in the Medical Department, Mr. Dange said that very little progress was so far made in the matter of providing the citizens with full medical facilities. Besides even the existing medical knowledge and equipment were not being properly used. Hospitals were understaffed; nurses and other workers were overworked and ill-paid.

Mr. Dange asked the Health Minister why the Bombay Government were not able to secure from the Central Government the 450 beds which they had asked for for use in the Deolali Military Hospital. He suggested that it was due to the "bureaucratic red-tapism at the top."

Mr. A. H. Mirza requested Government to employ more male nurses in hospitals. He complained that "nurses of the fairer sex do not attend to the patients properly and are misusing their freedom."

Discussion on the demand had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO UNANI SYSTEM

Earlier Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, replying to the debate on a cut motion seeking to extend grants to Unani institutions, said that Government had been considering indigenous and allopathic systems on the same basis. The main criterion which weighed with the Government was which system was more useful. A committee appointed by the Government to inquire and report to what extent encouragement should be given to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine would submit its report shortly. He agreed with the suggestion that students might be sent to Unani colleges outside the province as there was no similar institution here.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin by a token cut criticised Government's policy in starting hospitals only in such localities as would raise a donation to meet part of the expenses. He also said that the target of 33 hospitals in the five-year programme was quite meagre. Government should give priority to backward areas which would not be able to raise donations.

The Minister in his reply stated that in every district two cottage hospitals would be opened. Government proposed to convert municipal hospitals into cottage hospitals, the municipalities continuing their grants as before. Referring to the criticism on the selection of localities, Dr. Gilder said that backward areas like Dahanu and Abrama in Surat had already raised funds for the starting of hospitals. He observed that people should appreciate the value of hospitals in their localities.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Replying to the debate on two cut motions which sought to discuss the need for more leper and T.B. clinics Dr. Gilder admitted that they lacked adequate facilities for isolating cases of infectious diseases. He said that owing to the cut in the Post-war Reconstruction Fund, Government were forced to reduce from three to two the number of T.B. hospitals proposed to be constructed. He hoped he would be able to make sufficient Provision next year for opening more clinics.

GRANTS TO DISPENSARIES

Replying to the debate on a cut motion to discuss grants to dispensaries, Dr. Gilder, stated that the Government of Bombay were considering a Public Health Act similar to the one in force in Madras. This Act enjoined the municipalities to pay 30 per cent of their total income to medical relief. Referring to the question whether a doctor in Government service could be allowed to carry on private practice, the Minister asked the House to decide the policy to be adopted and assured that Government would abide by the decision of the House.

Dr. M. N. Natu moved a cut to discuss the village medical aid to backward classes. The Health Minister replying to the debate, said that Government had prepared a scheme according to which teachers from villages would be called up to work among the backward classes. They would be given free supplies of medicines and would be supervised by medical men. The Minister stated that Government would be opening 500 S.N.T. centres and also village aid units and propaganda units.

'No Legal Provision For Intervention'

Assembly Speaker's Reply To Detenu M.L.A.

BOMBAY Monday.

Mr. K. S. Pirodia, speaker announced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today that he has received a letter from Mr. S. L. Karandikar, the only Hindu Mahasabha Member of the House, who is now under detention in Poona seeking his intervention to enable him to attend the Assembly Session as a free man or detenue.

Mr. Karandikar it may be pointed out, has been under detention in Yeravda Jail, Poona, since Gandhiji's assassination.

The speaker in his remarks expressed his inability to intervene and help Mr. Karandikar in the matter as there was no legal provision for the same.

UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE OF STRIKERS

Sholapur Cut In D. A. Justified

Payment of dearness allowance in Sholapur has been linked to the Cost of Living Index Figures prepared by the Labour Office since the past few years as a result of an agreement between the workers' representatives and their employers.

On March 6, 1948, workers of the textile mills at Sholapur went on strike without notice, ostensibly as a protest against a two-anna cut per day in the dearness allowance based on a fall of eight points in the January 1948 cost of living index, and food prices adopted for calculating the index were challenged by workers' representatives. In view of the doubts expressed, all prices for the month of January, 1948, were rechecked very carefully by responsible officers of the Directorate of Labour Information and found to be correct, while there was no mistake whatsoever in the calculation of the index number.

These prices of foodstuffs along with other prices were placed before a representatives conference of the various trade unions in Sholapur on March 1, 1948, and it was there admitted by all concerned that there was no cause for doubting the prices or the index.

Other issues which have been sought to be linked to the dearness allowance cut question are either before the Industrial Court or could be raised by the workers and justice obtained through legal and peaceful means without continuing the present strike.

Despite these successful efforts on the part of the Government to substantiate the correctness of the prices and the index number, organisers of the strike are refraining from persuading the workers to return to work and avoid any further losses in production and wages. The workers losing at the rate of almost a lakh of rupees a day, have so far sacrificed about Rs. 10,00,000/- which they can never hope to regain.

The strike originally rested on the food index and the dearness allowance which have now been proved to be correct and any further continuance of the strike is sustained only by after-thoughts to maintain the prestige of the organiser of the strike.

BOMBAY GOVT'S. ORDER ON 2 MOFUSSIL DAILIES

AHMEDABAD, March 15. (API): Mr. Indravadan Balvantrai Thakore, Editor Printer and Publisher of the 'Gujarat Samachar' and 'Lokand,' two Gujarati dailies, and keeper of the Praja Bandhu Press, where the two dailies are being printed, has been served with an order by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, restraining him till 12th April from printing and publishing any matter bearing directly or indirectly on investigations into any crime.

Six Days For Jamaica Test

LONDON March 15 (Reuter): The M. C. C. announced today that, in response to a cable from G. O. Allen, Captain of the English touring team, saying that the West Indies Board of Control had asked for the last match to be extended by one day, they had cabled agreement. The test, beginning at Jamaica on March 27 will therefore last six days.

Originally five days had been allotted to the game, unless the two countries were level on results.

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On 11th instant at about 3 p.m. I was coming from Income Tax Office in Victoria and while getting down, a bundle of Account Books, Vouchers and File was left through mistake or oversight in Victoria. Anyone who has found it, may kindly inform to Messrs. MORARKA & CO., 346, Hornby Road, and he will be rewarded as above.

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Parsi: Meher 15, 1317
Sunrise: 6-47 a.m., Sunset 18-49 p.m.
Hightide: 02-42, 15-41
Lowtide: 08-58, 21-10

To-day's Engagements

AGA KHAN HOCKEY: Today Tuesday 4-15 St. Xavier's College "B" v. Young Sports; 5-30 Bombay Gymkhana v. Bombay City S. C. "B".

THE UNITED PARSI ASSOCIATION: Meeting of the United Parsi Association at Greens on Tuesday, at 6 p.m. when Mr. A. D. Shroff will speak on "India and the Future", Sir V. Chandavarkar will preside.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING: Meeting of the Improvements Committee at the Corporation Hall today at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

THE SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Comrade Asoka Mehta will address a Press Conference today (Tuesday) at 3 p.m at the Party Office, (Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar).

MASS SACRIFICIAL SPINNING WEEK: A mass sacrificial spinning week will be held at Jain Boarding Shraddhanand Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) under the auspices of Madrashtra Charkha Sangha, Khadi Vastragar, Dadar, from 21st March to 28th '48, from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m.; 2 to 6 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZE JASHAN GATHERING, will be held, under auspices of Sleater Road, Parsi Mandal, on Saturday (20th March), at Serval B. Building Hall, 16, Sleater Road at 6-30 p.m. Miss Rati, D. Katrak, will recite songs, and Rawal Chimanlal will recite 'kirtans' on 'Ahimsa Parm Dharma', Dasturji Manekji Bnathena, presiding.

SIR HOMI MODY'S BROADCAST: Sir Homi P. Mody will broadcast a talk in English on 'Sir Phirozeshah Mehta' in the series "Great Indians" on Tuesday, 16th, at 9-45 p.m.

Goa National Congress And "Gomantak"

BOMBAY, March 15. (Indian Press Association): Mr. George Vaz, Secretary of the National Congress (Goa) has issued the following statement:

"The weekly paper 'Comkanta' published in Bombay has been disaffiliated and is no more the official organ of the National Congress Goa."

"The Executive of the NGC. has been forced to take this decision as the Editor of 'Gomantak' published articles in variance with the policy of the organisation, and is creating dissensions between Christians and Hindus. He has condemned Pandit Nehru as a Hindu communalist. We must make it clear that the opinions expressed in this paper regarding the Union or provincial Ministers are not the official views of the National Congress Goa."

"Central Workers' United Front"

BOMBAY, March 15 (U.P.I.): Representatives of different left-wing political parties, including the Forward Bloc, Bloshevik Leninist Party, Trotsky Mazdur Party, assembled in a meeting at Tamarind House on Sunday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, and set up a Provincial Committee of the Central Workers' United Front, representing about 37 Trade Unions in the Bombay province.

Messrs. Indra Sen, Comrade Sitaram Kolpe, Comrade K. N. Joglekar and Mukundlal Sircar (Secretary) were elected on the Committee.

Bombay Sheriff Dahanukar (third from left) presided over the annual prize distribution of the Girls Schools of Students literary and Scientific Society of Bombay and distributed the prizes

BE SELF-RELIANT TO ADVANCE IN LIFE

Sir Homi Mehta's Advice To Parsi Youths

"There is no matter of shame in poverty. The real greatness lay in rising from poverty relying on self-help". In these stirring words Sir Homi M. Mehta exhorted the Parsi youths while presiding over the annual function of Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal on Sunday last, at Batliwala's Agiari, Tardeo, to go forward after being self-reliant, leaving aside indolence and hankering after worldly pleasures; for that alone, in these hard and competitive times, say their progress and advancement. He recalled the ideal lesson given him by his mother to whom he owed his present position and advised Parsi mothers to take to domestic work which, he believed, was their first task in life and rearing up children with due regard to economy, simplicity and imparting of sond education. It was the duty of mothers to raise up ideal generation for the good of the community. He praised the work the Tardeo Jarthosti Mandal was doing. He distributed prizes to the girls of its work-class.

Dr. N. F. Mogrelia recapitulated the work of the T. J. Mandal for the year 1946 which was a matter of pride, in spite of the many restrictions due to rationing. He referred to the help Sir Homi had given to the speaker and added Sir Homi was ever ready to succour the needy and the helpless.

An interesting programme of music, skit, etc., was gone through. After the hymn in praise of God, the gathering paid homage to Mahatmaji by standing in silence for a minute, wishing repose to his soul.

Mr. Faredun K. Marshall, Hon Secretary of Dr. Mogrelia's Appreciation Fund Committee submitted the account of the Fund, which after deducting expenses left a sum of Rs. 2,551-4-0, which was invested in Govt. loans which were given through Sir Homi to Dr. Mogrelia who announced the interest of the whole sum would be used in giving prizes and monetary help to deserving girls of the work class of the Mandal.

It was announced that Sir Homi in appreciation of the work of the Mandal had decided to help it with a sum of Rs. 50 every month.

LICENSE TO USE GOODWILL

Held Personal

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Bai Jasumati ——— Plaintiffs
vs
Ratilal Ambalal Shah ——— Defendant.

The first plaintiff the widow of one Ishwarlal Ambalal, and her son had filed this suit as the heirs of Ishwarlal against his brother Ratilal. The plaintiffs claimed that the business of Telegraph Commission agency carried on in the name of Anandji P. Tarwalla belonged to Ishwarlal and that the defendant who had taken possession of this business on the death of Ishwarlal should be ordered to account for it. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed that Ishwarlal was a partner with the defendant in the business and claimed appropriate reliefs on that footing.

One Lalji Narsi who originally carried on this business in the name of Anandji P. Tarwalla died in 1939 leaving a widow named Navalbai. Ishwarlal who was then an employee in the business, a right to carry on that business from 1st November 1939 on payment of a monthly sum of Rs. 50 in the first year and Rs. 25 thereafter to Navalbai and on 23rd Septembr 1943 Ishwarlal obtained from Navalbai a writing under which the right to make use of the goodwill of Anandji P. Tarwalla was granted to him for a period of five years on payment of Rs. 25 per month. Prior to that on 1st November 1940 Ishwarlal had admitted Ratilal as a partner in the business and on 10th December 1943 a proper deed of partnershipp ("at will") was executed. The plaintiffs allege that this partnership was dissolved on 17th October 1944, an allegation stoutly resisted by the defendant who claimed that he continued to be a partner right upto the death of Ishwarlal on 27th October 1946.

On these facts three questions arose for decision—(1) Whether the partnership was dissolved on 17th October 1944 (2) Whether rights under the agreement dated 23rd September 1943 survive to the heirs of Ishwarlal and (3) Whether such rights were validly surrendered by the first plaintiff on behalf of herself and her minor son (plaintiff 2) by a letter dated 27th November 1946.

His Lordship was of opinion that the oral evidence in the case was of an extremely unsatisfactory character and that he would prefer to rest his judgment on the documentary evidence in the case. His Lordship held that entries in the books of account provided conclusive evidence that the partnership continued till the death of Ishwarlal and was not dissolved on 17th October 1944. With regard to the second question his Lordship held that the agreement dated 23rd September 1943 was not an assignment of goodwill but was a license to use the goodwill for a period of five years, and since a license is personal to the licensee it came to an end on the death of Ishwarlal and did not survive to his heirs, the plaintiffs. With regard to the last question his Lordship held that in surrendering the rights under the agreement and refusing to take the risk of loss the first plaintiff acted for the benefit of the minor and the surrender was therefore valid and binding on both the plaintiffs.

In the result his Lordship granted a decree declaring that the partnership was dissolved on the death of Ishwarlal, that the plaintiffs and the defendant were entitled to equal shares in the partnership, and that the defendant was to be accountable from the time he took over the business during the last illness of Ishwarlal.

Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. H. H. Dalal instructed by Messrs. Jhaveri and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. P. Laud, Mr. J. C. Bhatt and K. K. Desai instructed by Messrs. Bhat and Co. appeared for the defendant.

Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (seated in the centre) with the members of the managing committee of the Gowalia Tank Parsi Welfare Centre.

GOWALIA TANK PARSI WELFARE CENTRE

Under the auspices of the Gowalia Tank Road Parsi Welfare Centre, a film show of "Dasi" was held at the Central Cinema on Sunday morning when Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji presided.

During the interval Mr. A. J. Doctor, president of the centre made a speech describing the activities of the centre and also thanking Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji for having kindly graced the occasion. Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji spoke appreciatively about the useful work of the Centre and donated Rs. 501 towards its funds. She urged that games and sports of all kinds, indoor as well as outdoor, should be included in the working of this Centre for the upliftment of the youth in every way. She concluded her speech by appealing to the public to extend their helping hand to the Centre in all respects.

CORPORATION LEAGUE PARTY

In a meeting of the Municipal Corporation Muslim League Party held on Sunday last at 4 p.m. in the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Sahru Castle, Mohamedali Road, the following office bearers were elected for the year 1948-49:-

Leader: Mr. Mirza Akhtar;
Dy. Leader and Whip: Mr. Suleman Darvesh;
Secretary & Treasurer: Mr. Akbar Nazmi.

SAVINGS WEEKS IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

The Government of Bombay have decided to observe Savings Weeks throughout the Province in order to secure an intensification of effort under the Small Savings Scheme. This year, as on the last occasion, the 14 days are split up into two weeks, one a Provincial Savings Week observed throughout the Province at the same time and the other a Local Savings Week observed in each District or group of Talukas on the days found most convenient for the Districts or Talukas by Mr. K. R. Mehta, the Provincial National Savings Officer for Bombay Province, and the Collector of each District.

We are in the midst of the Provincial Savings Week which began on the 12th March 1948. The Local Savings Weeks will in most of the places be observed on convenient days 18th of March and the 31st of March.

Mr. K. R. Mehta, the Provincial National Savings Officer, has already visited West Khandesh, Belgaum, Surat, Kolaba Thana and other Districts for an intensification of the effort during the — Savings Weeks and will be glad in the course of his tour of the — remaining Districts to meet the persons specially interested in the Small Savings Scheme.

IN BOMBAY CITY

In Bombay City where non-officials like Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee are the Chairmen — respectively of the Provincial and the City Committees, the Local — Savings Week will be observed from the 19th to the 25th March.

PANDYA RESIGNS "VISHWAMITRA" EDITORSHIP

BOMBAY, March 15 (U.P.I.): It is learnt that Mr. K. B. Pandya, Editor of "The Vishwamitra", the local Hindi Daily, has accepted a post under the Ministry of Information (Publications Division,) Government of India and has resigned the editorship of the paper.

The administration reports issued by the Government of Bombay are available at the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay. If any bulletins issued by the Agriculture Department are required, they can be had from the Director of Agriculture, Poona.

Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, has been appointed as a member of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 15, (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inchest during the past 24 hours from November 1, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours, (I.S.T.) on March 15, 1948:

Ahmedabad 88 62 0 4.4 plus 4.0 Allahabad 84 52 0 1.1 minus 1.3 Bangalore 93 67 0 1.6 minus 2.2 Belgaum 95 62 0 2.9 plus 0.8 Beliary 98 72 0 0.7 minus 1.8 BOMBAY 87 69 0 0.3 minus 0.5 Calcutta 88 63 2.7 7.3 plus 4.1 Cuttack 104 76 0 9.1 plus 5.5 Colombo 89 76 0 16.5 minus 10.0 Darjiling 57 39 0.3 0.9 minus 2.6 Dehra Dun 66 45 0 5.5 minus 1.4 Delhi 85 60 0 4.4 plus 1.7 Hyderabad (Dn) 96 58 0 1.1 minus 1.2 Karachi 86 68 0 — — Lucknow 82 54 0 1.5 minus 0.8 Madras 98 79 0 5.6 minus 15.7 Mahableshwar 83 55 0 2.8 plus 9.6 Mysore 94 70 0 2.3 minus 1.3 Nagpur 90 53 0 4.7 — Ootacamund 71 51 0 3.9 minus 6.3 Patna 87 58 0 0.6 minus 1.5 Poona 92 52 0 2.0 plus 0.6 Rajkot 90 57 0 0.1 minus 0.3 Shillong 67 50 0.4 2.3 minus 1.8 Sholapur 95 58 0 0.4 minus 1.7 Simla 47 30 0 7.3 minus 1.4 Surat 91 60 0 0.1 minus 8.3

Daily Weather Summary

POONA, March 15. (API.) The following is the weather summary, for Monday the 15th March, 1947:—

The shallow low over Orissa lies this morning over the north west angle of the Bay close to the coast. It is likely to move east-north-eastwards.

Thunder-rain has been local in Assam and West Bengal and occurred at a few stations in Eastern Pakistan, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Both day and night temperatures were much below normal over the whole country north of latitude 15 degrees north.

FORECAST UNTIL 16TH EVENING: Thunderstorm and rain will be fairly widespread in Assam and Eastern Pakistan and local in West Bengal. A few thundershowers are likely in Orissa, Kashmir and the north Madras coast.

Temperatures will continue well below normal over Bihar, Chota Naagpur low U. P., Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the north Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Isolated heavy falls of rain are likely in Assam and Eastern Pakistan during the next 48 hours.

'QUAKE IN IRAQ

BAGHDAD, March 15 (Reuter). Earthquake shocks were felt in northern Iraq today but caused no damage or casualties.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Confidence always gives pleasure to the man in whom it is placed. It is a tribute which we pay to his merit, it is a treasure which we intrust to his honour, it is a pledge which gives him a certain right over us, and a kind of dependence to which we subject ourselves.
—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD

The Bombay Chronicle

HISTORIC CEREMONY

On Sunday last at Vizagapatam, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, launched Scindia's 8000 ton "Jala Usha", the first Indian-built ocean going vessel for long centuries. The Prime Minister concluded his speech on the occasion with these words: "May this ship that you have launched today be the beginning of many other ships, big and small, and may they carry the message of India to all the corners of the world." His good wishes express the patriotic sentiments and longing of the whole country. The launching of this ship was a historic occasion in that India was so far not represented on the high seas and its shipping was humiliatingly confined to the coastal belt of the country. Yet the ceremony was more historic in the sense that it represented the rediscovery of India, the regaining of lost history. For, in the ages gone by India had been something different from what it was during the last few centuries. "Indian history", as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recalled, "tells us of great enterprises across the seas and across mountains and we were not an isolated people in those days. We looked forward, we ventured into seas and took our culture to far off countries. Narrow-mindedness was unheard of in those days but with the passage of time we have developed a sort of narrow-mindedness in the name of religion...." This narrow-mindedness and two-centuries of slavery lost to India its great heritage. Slavery has now been replaced by freedom and narrow-mindedness in the name of religion is being fast shed as it should be shed. A great future is opening out. India, a great country with spiritual and material resources, almost unmatched by any other country, with a vast coastline and with ancient maritime traditions and achievements, has decided to come into its own, to take on the high seas and among nations of the world, the place that is properly its. "Jala Usha" is only the beginning but, as the Prime Ministe emphasised, it is the beginning of a great mercantile and naval enterprise, which has now been launched in a process of continuous development. This is with no desire for aggrandisement at the expense of any one else. India's assurance in that regard has been given by its great Prime Minister in these words: "We are not looking forward to interfere with the lives of other countries. We seek no dominion over others. We seek the friendship of all and the cooperation of all. At the same time we brook no interference from outside." India has no aggressive designs, military, commercial or otherwise, against any people or their interest. It covets nothing of others. All that it wants is to come into what is its own, at the unjustified expense of none but only in the just interests of itself and its people.

So this adventure, among so many others in other fields, has been launched to promote the true greatness and prosperity of the country. There are, however, certain conditions upon which its success depends and to which the Prime Minister made pointed and timely reference. Nothing can succeed and certainly not the reconstruction and revival of the prosperity of a vast country of some 350 million people unless all the parties involved realise their obligations and make their full and patriotic contribution to its success. Like the Government of India, industry and labour, too, must become conscious of their place and of their obligation to the cause which transcends all separate interests. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did well to tell industry that its place in India was not that of a rival to Government but of a subordinate and protege of Government which represented the nation and national interests. Industry derives its 'raison d'etre' not from profits to itself but from the service that it renders to the industrial prosperity of the country and its millions of people. And it is the right and obligation of Government to ensure that service by assistance and, when necessary and desirable, by changes in the structure of industry. This is a statement of policy which industrialists would do well to ponder and understand. Labour, too, has to realise its obligations. The strike complex is developing into a dangerous disease and a warning against it was urgently called for. "I hope," said the Prime Minister, "the workers will realise that if there is ever a time for strike, certainly this is not the time for it. There are too many perils and dangers ahead. The weapon of strike is a precious and valuable one and it should not be used in a haphazard way. We must evolve a proper and sound alternative for strike to govern industrial relations if we are to progress as a nation. Any system, which depends upon periodical conflict, is not sane or reasonable." This is all the more true in this period of external and internal crisis for India. Labour, too, must listen and respond.

Frankly Speaking

That Madras Meeting

Commenting on Mr. Md. Ismail's Muslim League meeting at Madras we pointed out how the audience of 30 was composed of comparatively less well-known persons among whom we certainly include the new President and other office-bearers. The one conspicuous exception was Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who alone could claim to command the respect of Muslims by reason of his self-less services—and sacrifices, too—extending over a long period. He was expected, he vigorously opposed the so-called "official" resolution. He was of course, outvoted by the herd of the faithful. But this further emphasises the real character of the gathering that presumed, under Mr. Md Ismail of Madras, to determine and jeopardise the future of forty million Indian Muslims for the sake of a few "leaders" here and their principals in Pakistan.

A Significant Fact

But the more interesting point to note is that this gathering of thirty was not all composed of the faithful. A fair number were outside the herd. And their reaction has been swift and definite. Nine Muslim M.L.A.'s of Madras, as also several other prominent Leaguers of that City, have promptly dissociated themselves from and left the Muslim League. This development in the chosen "last ditch" stronghold of the Muslim League is a commentary, significant and also encouraging, on the attempt that has been made to keep "Muslim Nationalism" alive in India and on the realities behind that attempt. There have been similar reactions elsewhere, too, and the wise comment and warning of Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy is only one of them.

Duty Of Muslims

The statement of the Madras M.L.A.'s, Mr. Suhrawardy and others fully expose the motives of those who seek to preserve Muslim Communalism in India and the disaster, which such a course will bring to Indian Muslims. They cannot for ever remain the mere instrument to be exploited by a few for other ends. They, the forty million, cannot sacrifice their own future for the curious—to say nothing worse—ideals of a handful. Muslims of India have, in common citizenship with others in the Indian Nation, a great and prosperous future before them. They cannot allow themselves to be betrayed by these handful. These men and their precious Muslim League must be widely and unmistakably repudiated as, we are glad to notice, is being done in fact.

Our Readers' Views

Iraq And Britain

Sir,—I wish to thank you for the publication of the interview that I gave to your reporter in today's issue of your esteemed newspaper. But your reporter in the opening sentence of the interview published has overstated my intentions when he reported me as saying "With British influence completely eliminated, Iraq can now loom forward to a progressive future....", inasmuch as British influence in Iraq has not yet totally vanished, though it has received a severe setback in the recent events.

The British Government still consider the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930 as the basis of regulating the relations between Iraq and Britain and that treaty gives the British an ample influence that the Iraqi people are now attempting to eliminate. Besides, the British have still many tools in Iraq, some of whom hold important positions. In fact, the British are now trying to upset the national movement by their usual devious methods.

So, until the Anglo-Iraqui Treaty of 1930 is replaced by another freely negotiated and compatible with the Iraqui people's aspirations for independence and liberty and before an entirely popular government is established for fulfilling close aspirations, it would be premature to maintain that Iraq has completely got rid of British influence.

I shall be grateful if this elucidation of my intentions in the interview with your reporter are published in first coming issue of your newspaper.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMAD HADID.

Bombay, March 6.

How He Missed His Train

(Peshawar Express 22nd February 1948 Dep. 21-15)

Sir,—I reached the Victoria Terminus platform No. 10 one hour earlier than the scheduled departure time of my train. No wonder, I found the train at the platform and passengers competing for a little speck of space in any compartment; amongst them were refugee families coming over from Pakistan with their household utensils, and all their earthly belongings etc. I took up the competition and after having tried and failed to secure a seat in three or four compartments, considered myself fortunate to have entered one and found a little space to squeeze in my family a bag and a bedding. Not to speak of the hardships endured in making an entry, for the next half an hour I struggled hard to fit in my bag and bedding amidst a huge mass of luggage belonging to others, and untimely finding consolation in what appeared to be a fact that after all I have got a seat in the train, awaited its departure for half an hour.

Suddenly a white coloured gentleman approached the compartment saying "get out, get out, this compartment is reserved for refugees". On my enquiry I found that he was not connected with the railway in any way but was only a volunteer of the Refugee Camp who wanted some of the refugees to be accommodated in the compartment. Feeling for the cause for which he bluffed, the people whom he wanted to admit were accommodated in that compartment by further squeezing.

Just when there were hardly 5 minutes in the train to start to my surprise the guard, the platform inspector and half a dozen railwaymen in their uniforms overshadowed the compartment followed by a dozen coolies whom they ordered to throw out the luggage of all the passengers occupying the compartment and told them to vacate immediately. In the confusion that followed, people had hardly time to sort out their luggage before the train started. No reasoning with the railway staff would make them agree to allow the passengers continue occupying their seats, the plea being that the compartment was to be reserved.

I thus missed my train after having taken my seat for half an hour in the train. I went to the assistant station master and asked him whether there was any rule by which a compartment could be reserved, after it has been occupied by the passengers and that too just at the departure time of the train when the passengers had no time to find accommodation in other compartments. He could not give me any satisfactory reply.

If the railway authorities care to enquire, I shall be glad to furnish full particulars—Yours, etc.,

A THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.

Religious Education In Our Schools

It Must Be Carefully Planned

By S. S. DESNAVI

Much has been written and said both for and against regarding the place of religious instruction in the scheme of education. And yet today the educator is faced with the same old question: Should religious instruction form a part of our educational system? To talk of religious education in the—Atomic age might appear to be an attempt at discussing an out-of-date proolem. That may be true for those Western nations which are held in the grip of gross materialism; but few will doubt that, in Asiatic countries, religion has always been a tremendous force, and it is unlikely that this force will ever lose its influence on peoples of this part of the globe. Even after an all out communistic-cum-materialistic drive, Soviet Russia is now settling down to the religious problems of its Asiatic regions.

It would, therefore, be futile to neglect or ignore this force in India, the land of many religions. On the contrary, this force could be harnessed to build up happy and contented souls and to inculcate a correct appreciation of man's position in the world context. After all, if religion does not help Man to be spiritually happy and contented, and, what is more if it does not help him to become the 'good man', then religion is not worth bothering about. But one knows that there is no religion which does not aim at these ideals. Religion is a positive and not a negative force; it teaches man to love the entire Creation and not to hate his fellow being; it shows the path of righteousness and not of falsehood; it places man at the top of the whole Creation; it expects man to search for truth, beauty and goodness. Where, then, does the dispute arise, and why should there be a controversy on its forming a part of our education?

CORRECT APPROACH

The answer to these questions begins to stare in the face when we pass on from fundamentals to details—when we start examining and comparing the different avenues of approach to this subject, with a set of our own views. Then, the picture gets distorted and the whole complexion of the problem changes. And this distortion and change provoke attacks from antagonists of religious education in public institutions. They are led to the logical conclusion that religion is the source of dissension, narrow-mindedness, and strife. But this conclusion is a natural corollary to the ignorance of the positive aspects of religion which essentially stands for peace, tolerance and respect for other people's sentiments. If a Hindu were a true Hindu, a Muslim true to Islam, a Sikh, a pious follower of Guru Nanak, a Christian, of the teachings of Jesus Christ—in fact if a follower of any religion is true to the tenets of his faith, there would be no narrow-mindedness and no hatred for the followers of another religion. For, was Mahatma Gandhi not a true Hindu? Is Maulana Azad not true to the teachings of Islam? Is Dr. Rajendra Prasad ashamed of his religion? Or has Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni forgotten the Quran? And yet, their names stand out prominently among those who are noted for tolerance, broad mindedness and patriotism. Nay, their respective religions inspired them to make sacrifices in the cause of love, charity and harmony. If at the same time, there are (and who will doubt that there are not?) fanatics and bigoted people who exploit the name of religion, the fault does not lie with the religion but with the "method" of religious instruction. It therefore, a correct approach is made with regard to both matter and method in religious education, the barrier which seperates man from man will disappear; the germs which breed malice and hatred will be killed.

After having suffered the miseries of two World Wars, we are now thinking in terms of One World and a Brotherhood of Nations. But the lessons in this ideology have to be imparted in concentric circles—starting from community going through territorialism and finally passing into World Citizenship. At every step, tolerance and respect for mankind have got to be the keynote and this cannot be achieved in a land of many religions unless the correct attitude towards all religions is developed from the earliest stage in the training of the future citizens. As a matter of fact, it is mainly through religious instruction, that the children can realise that there is One Supreme Being who is the Master of the whole World and hence the World must be one.

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS

But before religious education is made compulsory in public institutions, let us first sort out the fundamental truths taught by various religions—the truths which show that the aim of all religions is to seek the Will of God—the common virtues which made man righteous, a "Good Man' and then teach these virtues by different pedagogical methods, supporting the teachings with the practices of the prophets, the saints and the holy persons belonging to various religions. It might be argued here that this policy would not leave any difference between ethics and religion, so why have religious instruction at all? But it should be remembered that ethics, when divorced of the spiritual factor, would lead to godless religious instruction—a position wholly unacceptable to the Indians for more than one reason. Therefore, the fundamental truths and the common ethics have to centre round different faiths. This kind of comparative study would result in the broad-mindedness and tolerance of the pupils; the gulf of ignorance that divides one community from another would be narrowed down. To a Hindu, a Muslim will not appear to be so strangely different and 'vice versa.' If this much could be achieved in the schools through religious education, a further study of the details of dogmas and other articles of faith by the child, either privately or in a religious institution, will not wipe off the effects of the first impression. It might be mentioned here in passing that the practice of recruiting children to purely religious institution, at a very young age, is psychologically most unsound. These institutions served their purposes in the past when there was no difference between 'education' and 'religion'. But today the position has changed radically with the result that these institutions are now busy manufacturing Maulvies and Pandits with such raw materials as is available to them. Afterwards, the manufactured goods have to be marketed with effects too well known to us. This, however, does not imply that there should be no institution imparting purely religious education,—such institutions must exist. Only the mode of enrolment has to be changed. Let these institutions be for 'adults' and not for 'children'—adults, who being of a definite religious bent of mind, having first obtained lessons in tolerance and broad mindedness, would be better able to preach their religion than those who have to do it for their living.

WANTED CAREFUL PLANNING

Now let us examine the other side of the case. It is presumed that at no time India will become atheistic—not ever after remaining a secular State. It is also presumed that free universal compulsory education will be the responsibility of the State. For the present, the age group for this purpose will be 6 to 11 years but very soon it will be extended to 14 or even more. This means that the future generation would be, at the most impressionable age IN State schools. Now if religious education is not allowed a place in the school curriculum if no communal or denominational schools are to be permitted, the child can receive instruction in his religion only at home. But the question is whether it would be safe to entrust the shaping of a child's mind to the parents, a vast majority of whom are steeped in ignorance and superstition—who possess an imperfect knowledge of their own religion and a most distorted one of other peoples creeds? Shall we, by this policy, be able to bring about understanding and good will, tolerance and harmony and the consciousness of the fact that every religion is only a means to establish contact with the Creator, unto whom all of us have to return? How is it possible with home education in religion to make an individual feel that the Creator of the world is as much a God of the Hindus as He is of the Muslims, or the Parsis, or the Christians or the Sikhs? If India is to develop one national ideology among the various communities, it would be too dangerous an experiment to make elementary religious education a private affair of the individual.

Religious education in the elementary stage must, therefore, be carefully planned with due regard to the broad aims outlined above, and it must become the responsibility of the State. The best of scholars will have to be found to select the matter, the best of psychologists, to find the method and the best of teachers to impart instruction in religious education. Then only shall we succeed in creating balanced personalities in the great country of ours—personalities who would wield their influence in the whole of Asia and a greater part of the world.

Soviet-Finnish Pact Talks

To Start On March 20, Says Stalin

MOSCOW, March 15 (Reuter): Tass, Official Soviet news agency, last night circulated letters exchanged between M. Juho Paasikivi, president of Finland, and Generalissimo Stalin on the proposed Soviet-Finnish pact of friendship, co-operation, and mutual assistance.

M. Paasikivi's letter of March 9 states that conclusion of the proposed treaty depended upon the Finnish Parliament. The proposal of the Soviet Government had been presented by the Finnish Government to Parliamentary Party groups for a preliminary discussion. In the course of the discussions on this subject, deputies belonging to these party groups expressed doubts in regard to the conclusion of a military treaty, M. Paasikivi said.

"The Finnish Government, desiring to assist with all its strength in promoting good neighbourly and sincere relations between Finland the Soviet Union, accepts the proposal to start the above stated negotiations, believing that in course of the negotiations the contents of the treaty will be subjected to thorough discussion and supplemented," the letter added.

In his letter of March 11, Generalissimo Stalin informed M. Paasikivi that the Soviet Government, on its part, was prepared to start negotiations on March 20 with a view to concluding a treaty of "friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance."

ANGLO-TRANS-JORDAN PACT SIGNED

LONDON, March 15. (Reuter): An Anglo-Trans Jordan alliance revising both the old treaty and its military annexe was signed in Amman, capital of Trans Jordan, today, a foreign office spokesman announced here. He added that the terms of the new pact, agreed after less than a week of negotiations in Amman, would be announced later this week both here and in Amman. The new treaty would have to be ratified by both signatories.

DHARAMPUR PRINCE WEDS

Prince Sahadevji, son of Narhardevji, the Heir Apparent of Dharampur State was married to Shrimati Bharatidevi, the daughter of Laxamansinhji of Vana on the 12th instant. The wedding took place at Orchha House in a gorgeously decorated and richly illuminated mandap on Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dharampur, Bhavnagar, Gondal, Morvi and Jubbal, the Thakore Sahebs of Wadhwan, Kotda and Muli and the Dowager Maharani Sahebs of Mysore, Baroda and the Maharanis of Rajpipla and Bansda were the most prominent among the distinguished gathering.

From Mahatma

Questioned about the much talked of 'socialist revolution' and whether if that revolution took place it would promote establishment of "Ramrajya" Mahatmaji replied:—

"The economic conflict envisaged is likely to make the Hindu-Muslim tension less acute. Even the end of the Hindu-Muslim conflict will not end all our troubles. With the end of slavery and the dawn of independence all the weaknesses of society are bound to come to the surface. I do not see any reason to be unnecessarily upset about it. If we keep our balance at such a time every tangle will be solved. As far as the economic question is concerned it has to be solved in any case. Today there is a gross economic inequality. There can be no "Ramrajya" in the present state of iniquitous inequalities in which a few roll in riches and the masses do not get even enough to eat. I accepted the theory of socialism even while I was in South Africa. My opposition to the Socialists and others consists in attacking violence as a means of effecting any lasting reform".

Assam Congress Reception To Mountbattens

GAUHATI, March 14 (A. P. I.)—Lord and Lady Mountbatten accompanied by their two daughters and personal staff, arrived in Gauhati by plane at 11 to-day on a two-day visit to Assam. The Governor-General's plane landed at Kaikuchi aerodrome, twelve miles from here.

The Governor-General and Lady Mountbatten visited the Gauhati University site, and later proceeded to Judge's Field, where His Excellency was given a reception on behalf of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee.

Addressing the large gathering which had assembled there, Lord Mountbatten prophesied that one day Assam would be one of the richest provinces in India, because they had the mighty Brahmaputra, which would enable them to make one of the biggest Hydro-electric schemes for the supply of cheap power industries throughout the Province.

The Governor-General informally met local presemen on board the steamer "Kohistan" and after lunch, left for Shillong by car.

India's Atomic Wealth

Meghnad Saha Stresses Need For Fundamental Research

CALCUTTA, March 15 (A.P.I.) — The view that atomic energy held out inestimable potentialities for India which had the richest deposits of raw materials for its manufacture and research, was expressed by Dr. Meghnad Saha, in an address on 'The Atomic Age' at the All-India Exhibition Lecture Court. He stressed the need for encouraging fundamental research on atomic energy and teaching in selected centres in India and starting a National Atomic Energy establishment under an Atomic Energy Commission.

While pointing out that atomic energy had inspired fear, Dr. Saha said that it had created hope also. "Here we have a source of power, easily available, unlimited in quantity, and transportable to every region of the world, which, if applied for peaceful ends, can make all parts of the world smiling gardens. It can free mankind from 'drudgery' and can create a high standard of life for everybody which would not be dreamt of few years earlier."

Dr. Saha continued: "At this juncture the discovery of a practical method of release of atomic enegy brings new hope, because the method is extremely potent, and the source of energy is inexhaustible. One kilogram of Uranium (235) when completely fissioned, will give as much energy as we obtain by burning 3,000 tons of coal. Calcutta can get all the power she needs by burning only about three-fourth of a seer of Uranium per day".

"Atomic energy, therefore, holds out great potentialities for India. The reserve of coal is estimated by experts at 60,000 million tons, which is barely sufficient for a hundred years, when her industries reach American proportions. Water power has great possibilities in Northern India but is limited in amount and the major parts of Southern India have no coal and extremely limited water power. Atomic energy has, therefore, great possibilities of application for India, and can enable the people of the country to conquer poverty, malnutrition an disease".

Dwelling on the importance attached to the subject of atomic energy by the great powers of the world, Dr. Saha said that India had the richest deposits of thorium in Travancore and pocket of uranium in Gaya, Monghyr, Rajputana, Salem and other districts in Madras. Though uranium and thorium, which were raw malerials for atomic energy, were quite plentiful, they could not be used as such. What was necessary for the development of atomic energy in this country was sufficient research on the subject.

"In India a little research on a microspic scale is being done at the Palit Laboratory of the University College of Science, Calcutta, at the Bose Research Institute and at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. If the Government is really serious on its development, their first duty ought to be the encouragement of fundamental research and teaching in selected centres and the starting of a National Atomic Energy Commission", Dr. Saha concluded.

KARACHI BUS & TRAM STRIKE

KARACHI, March 15 (A.P.I.)—About 300 conductors of Karachi's bus and tramways compannies struck work this morning, paralysing, for the first time since the establishment of Pakistan, the seven-mile bus and tramways system of the capital of Sind and Pakistan.

The strike followed the refusal of the managerial staff of the Bus and Tramways Companies to accept the two-anna brass coins from the conductors on the plea of their being counterfeit. The conductors expressed their inability to check each and every coin of that denomination in the overwhelming rush of the traffic.

The Directors of the Transport Companies are now engaged in devising a solution of the problem.

Following a settlement between the Company and the conductors, the buses and tramways of Karachi were plying this afternoon after having been off the streets of Karachi for ten hours.

The Company, it is learned, have agreed to the managerial staff receiving the entire two anna coins from the conductors to bear the loss accruing from the receipt of counterfeit coins.

STRIKE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, March 15 (Reuter): There was no hot water, no central heating and no lift service at Buckingham Palace, official residence of the Royal Family, today following the strike of Assistant Engineers employed by the Ministry of Works, who are demanding a wage increase.

The men struck yesterday at the Palace, both Houses of Parliament and other Government buildings in portest against a Treasury refusal to increase their present weekly wage of £ 4-6-6 to £ 5-10.

Pickets were posted at Government buildings, generating plants stopped at the Law Courts and boilerman at the War Office joined the strike early today. Fourteen Assistant Engineers failed to turn up for duty at the Palace.

The King and Queen were not in residence, but were expected back later after spending a weekend at Windsor Castle.

RAJKOT RAJKUMARI WEDS

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 13.

The wedding of Rajkumari Shree Pramila Kumariba of Rajkot with the Raja Saheb of Mudhol State was celebrated in the Ranjit vilas Palace at Rajkot last evening with quiet unaffected grace. The Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar State and the Maharaja of Kolhapur State were prominent among the distinguished guests present.

Indian Ambassador Presents Credentials To King Farouk

Historic Event Marked By Colourful Ceremony: Ruler's Tribute To Mahatma

NEW DELHI, March 14.—With dignified and colourful ceremony and evidence of public goodwill India's First Ambassador to Egypt Dr. Syed Hossain, yesterday presented his credentials to the Egyptian Monarch, H. M. Farouk the First. The Ambassador drove to the Abdin Palace in a glass sided coach drawn by four horses which was escorted by one hundred cavalrymen of the Royal Guard in magnificent blue and crimson uniforms with drawn swords. Conducting the Ambassador was the First Chamberlain of the Royal Palace. In a separate coach rode members of the Embassy staff the Counsellor Mr. S. N. Haskar and the Secretary Mr. Avtar Singh. Hats were doffed and a wave of clapping from spectators lining the route followed the glittering calvalcade as it proceeded slowly down the broad boulevard to the Palace.

On his arrival at the palace as also on his departure the Ambassador was saluted by a full guard of honours.

Having received the Ambassador's Credentials in the Throne Room, His Majesty welcomed him to Egypt and expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would grow in friendship and that his sojourn there would be happy. His Majesty also remarked that the arrival of Free India's first Ambassador to Egypt was an historic event.

The Ambassador thanked His Majesty for his gracious words of welcome and said that India fully reciprocated the sentiments which His Majesty had expressed and for his part he fully realised the historic significance of his mission.

The Ambassador conveyed to His Majesty the personal greetings with which he had been charged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and by Lord Mountbatten the Governor-General of India.

The Ambassador also told His Majesty that his most sympathetic message of condolence on the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi had evoked warm response in India. The Ambassador added that during the last conversation he had with Mahatma Gandhi shortly before his death, the Mahatma had expressed keen interest in Egypt and in his forthcoming mission. The Ambassador had hoped to bring a personal message from Mahatma Gandhi to His Majesty but that alas had remained unwritten.

His Majesty replied: "We all here feel that Mahatma Gandhi's death was not only a loss to India but to the whole world."

Members of Cairo's small Indian colony gathered to see and applaud their country's representative and Egyptians cordially congratulated them on this formal opening of relations between the two countries. For the Indian residents it was a great occasion as one of them said: "We have waited a long while for this day and now that it has come we are certainly very glad."

Dr. Hossain expects to have a special audience with His Majesty very shortly.

OVERHAUL CENTRAL SECRETARIAT!

SAXENA'S ATTACK ON SERVICES

Strong Action Against Nizam Urged In Name Of India's Internal Security

JAWAHAR AND FOREIGN PUBLICITY

NEW DELHI, March 15 (API).—The Dominion Parliament today took up consideration of the demands for grants for the Ministries of Home Affairs, States and Information and Broadcasting.

On behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is ill, the Works Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, replied to the debates. Lala Deshabandhu Gupta moved two cut motions to discuss the question of administration of the Chief Commissioner's Provinces and the Security measures in Delhi and the Centrally Administered Areas.

Mr. Gupta urged that people in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg should be fully associated with the administration of these areas.

STRENGTHEN DELHI POLICE

Mr. Gupta wanted the Delhi police force to be strengthened and the C.I.D. to be reorganised to check the crime wave. The Central Intelligence Bureau must be reorganised and strengthened.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava urged that the present "undiluted bureaucratic regime" in Ajmer Merwara Province should be replaced by a democratised administration.

SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Mr. Shibanlal Saxena said there was misgiving in the country as to whether Government were not suppressing civil liberties. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was a great shock to all of them and following his death certain security measures were taken. The RSSS had been banned and many were arrested. The time had now come to review the whole position. Except for those against whom there might be evidence of unlawful activities, the rest must be released. It should be the endeavour of the Government to reform and reclaim the RSS men. Their continued detention might only harden them. Mr. Saxena said that Government should not lay itself open to the charge that they utilised the present situation to suppress political opposition.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS & DETENTION

Pt. Thakurdas Bhargava criticised the "indiscriminate arrests and detention" of a very large number of persons suspected to be RSSS men and said while he was at one with Government in ensuring that those responsible for the crime of assassinating Mahatma Gandhi should be punished, he did think that the cases of a very large number of people who had been locked up should be reviewed. Formerly the RSSS was only an organisation which imparted physi- training for the youth, but many [illegible]s who had given donations to [illegible]SS in the old days had been up. There were also persons [illegible]d worked for the national [illegible]ho had been put behind prison Persons who were really dan- to the safety of peace and [illegible]untry should undoubtedly be up.

British Government in the [illegible]ad done so on some principles. [illegible]ld not like it to be said of the Government that they were [illegible]led. He would appeal to [illegible]nt to behave in a legal and manner. Out of over 300 [illegible]rested in Delhi, he under- some 200 had given as- Government that they [illegible]have in any manner not [illegible]vernment.

[illegible]va also alleged that Gov- [illegible]e not really "behaving in [illegible]." He did not want any [illegible]own by Government to [illegible]ey Hindus, Sikhs or [illegible]he felt that undue being shown to Mus- [illegible]nce thousands of houses were being authorities in the persons would come

SECRETARIAT

[illegible]Saxena pleaded for [illegible]ul of the Secreta- [illegible]ated, the same old [illegible]aucracy prevailed, [illegible]k which impeded activities, including [illegible]ve, was the Secre- [illegible]uced nothing but

[illegible]to departments re- [illegible] for two and three [illegible]ds state of affairs [illegible]ny business house, [illegible]e Secretariat officers [illegible]o work in accordance [illegible]dian ideals of service

[illegible]o were these Secreta- men—of whom there easing number every day [illegible]retariat? They were men not responded to the call of [illegible]a Gandhi in the thirties to up their studies and had gone England and other places. These [illegible]en still represented India at most of the International Conferences. Even after the attainment of freedom these men had not given up their foreign titles and foreign modes of dress and behaviour towards their inferiors.

In Pakistan and Burma the highly paid secretaries had after the dawn of freedom willingly agreed to cuts in their salaries, whereas in India these men had done nothing despite the fact that the Central Pay Commission had recommended that in future the highest paid secretary should receive only Rs. 3,000. "If we could carry on and win the struggle for national freedom without the assistance of these people—and these people were ranged against us on the side of the British—why cannot we do without them now?"

EFFICIENCY SQUADS

Mr. Saxena urged that efficiency squads composed of men chosen from the middle ranks of the services should be asked to go into every department to see that work was promptly and efficiently handled.

Mr. Saxena criticised the Federal Public Service Commission and said that the men sitting on the Commission should be patriotic men who could appreciate patriotism. He did not want it to become a party business but at the same time it should see that men who came before it were not rejected on the old grounds. They must know the value of people who had suffered.

Mr. Saxena also alleged that cases had occured where the Secretaries of Ministers, without the knowledge of the Ministers, had used their (Minister's) names to indulge in jobbery and nepotism.

HYDERABAD PROBLEM

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh referred to the Hyderabad problem and said that there was a sense of dissatisfaction at the way in which this question had been tackled and still kept pending. The depradations of the Ittehad Ul Musalmeen and the frequent border raids were causing considerable harassment to the people of the neighbouring Provinces and the Government was being accused of inactivity.

Earlier during the debate references had been made to the question of maintenance of law and order and to the arrest of R. S. S. S. men. Government should now try to get at the root of the problem. There were some who believed that the assasination of Mahatma Gandhi was not the isolated act of a mad man but was the outcome of a sense of frustration which many shared not only in regard to our policy towards Hyderabad or the Muslims in general but also towards the neighbouring State of Pakistan. In dealing with Hyderabad, Government should of course take into consideration our capacity to deal with the problem effectively. All the same Government also owed a responsibility to the safety and well being of our people not only in the border areas but within the State as well. He asked whether it was now time that Government took some firm steps.

"MARCH TROOPS INTO THE STATE"

Mr. Tajamul Husain advocated a strong policy in respect of the States. He urged the elimination of the Princely order. He wanted a cessation of the present negotiations with the Nizam's Government and "to march our troops at once" (laughter). The Nizam, he said, had never enjoyed any independent status as was claimed now. He was but a Governor of the Old Mughal Central Government. Even in the treaty document of 1800 between the East India Company and the Nizam, the Nizam had been described as the subedar or Governor. The present negotiations with the Nizam were useless and nothing would emerge out of it. The Prime Minister had stated the other day that in all such matters Government of India would be guided by the wishes of the people of the State. Mr. Husain asked how was it going to be possible for the Government to ascertain the wishes of the people of Hyderabad unless we first took possession of the State.

TRIBUTES TO PATEL

Mr. B. N Munawalli paid a tribute to Sardar Patel whose policy in respect of the State, he said, had won the admiration of the States people and was to their entire satisfaction. In regard to the recent merger of many States, Mr. Munawalli said that some States in the Deccan had not been properly delimited. They had been attached to or detached from districts without any regard being paid to the wishes of the people.

In regard to Hyderabad Mr. Munawalli said that people were not happy about the Standstill Agreement and people within and outside the State were looking to the Government for effective action.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha referred to the absence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and expressed the hope that he would soon recover. He referred to the controversy over the merger of certain of the States into Orissa and C. P. which Bihar had claimed and said that Bihar Government had prepared an elaborate memorandum on the subject. It would be submitted to the High Court Judge who had been appointed to go into the dispute. The previous decision of the States Ministry in this respect was no doubt wrong but Bihar preferred to abide by the decision on the arbitrator.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil the Work Minister who was deputising for the States Minister, Sardar Patel, referred to the criticisms levelled against the administration of the centrally administered areas and said that this question would be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly on a permanent basis and he hoped in a satisfactory manner. There were only a few months left between now and the time when the new constituion would come into force. Meanwhile he would ask critics to bear in patience.

SECURITY MEASUREES IN DELHI AND AJMER

The next point raised related to security measures in the centrally administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. The Home Minister on a previous occasion had made a full statement on the subject. During the critical days of Delhi there was large-scale defection from the police Out of a strength of 3,500 in Delhi, only a thousand were left and the rest deserted. In Ajmer 50 per cent of the police force who were Muslims, deserted. The House could very well imagine the difficulties under which the Home Minister carried on. A tribute must be paid to him for the way in which within two weeks the disturbances were put down. Now recruitment had started and the full complement of strength was expected to be available shortly. They were now proceeding on the basis that even in grave emergencies the military should not be requisitioned.

Referring to the cut motion which dealt with the curtailment of civil liberties, Mr. Gadgil denied that there had been indiscriminate arrests following Gandhiji's assassination. At the same time they could not accuse Government of any weakness. The exercise of civil liberties was dependent on normal times. When they were living in abnormal times, when the very existence of the State was threatened by a section of the community or by a group, it was the duty of the State, which it owed not only to the present generation but to the future generations as well, to come down with a heavy hand and put down disorders. The House was aware of the way in which a section of the Marathi press abused Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. When from one of such papers security was demanded, there was a howl of protest from Congressmen, Socialists, Communists and others.

STRONG POLICY

"This policy of strong Government", Mr. Gadgil said, "will remain in force as long as the needs of the situation justifies it. There is not the slightest desire on the part of the Government to detain a single person beyond the requirements of the present exigencies".

In Delhi they had detained some three hundred persons and in Ajmer 90. Their cases were being reviewed from time to time. Everybody would be released unless there were strong grounds to suppose that he was involved in criminal activities or his release would revive those activities which it was the object of the Government to stop.

Mr. Gadgil went on to say that there were cases which it was not possible to prove in the judicial sense but all the same there was moral proof of the guilt of the detained person. Some discretion must be given to the executive if the Government wanted to govern. If the necessity of maintaining law and order was well appreciated, then Government must have these powers. He did not claim anyy infallibility for the present Govrnment, which was bound to commit mistakes, but he could assure the House that the Government was not obstinateyy disposed and if any instance of injustice was brought to its notice, justice would be done immediately.

SARDAR'S LUCKNOW SPEECH

Certain speakers had referred to Sardar Patel's Lucknow speech. In that speech the Deputy Prime Minister had said that with the attainment of freedom there was no more necessity either for the Hindu Mahasabha or the R.S.S.S. organisation and that they should merge in the Congress and do useful social service. He had also pointed out that the lathi was no solution to any of the problems. The speech only showed that this Government was very much alive to the principle that the basis of the State was the willing consent of the governed. A willing citizen was an asset while a repressed citizen was a potential danger.

CRITICISM OF SERVICES

Referring to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's criticism of the services, Mr. Gadgil said that the criticism was born out of the prejudices in which we were carefully nursed in the past. He would, however, assure the House that his own experience was that no member of the I.C.S. held up any scheme or conducted himself in a prejudicial manner to the country. He emphasised that in any democratic system of Government the permanent services had a vital role to play and they should be aloof from politics. If some of them were paid more, the House could reduce their emoluments.

Mr. Gadgil explained the various steps taken to reorganise the Secretariat and said that it was proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee when they were submitted to the Government.

STATES

Mr. Gadgil then proceeded to replay to the points raised with regard to States. He referred in detail to the Hyderabad problem and said that we could not have conditions conducive to lasting and stable amity unless a permanent solution could be reached. We would like in Hyderabad State a Government which enjoyed the confidence of the people as a whole. The permanent remedy for causes of friction was the attainment of responsible Government by the people of Hyderabad State.

Mr. Gadgil made an appeal for a friendly settlement of this question not on the basis of prejudices or preconceived notions but on the basis of neighbourliness and concord between the people of India and the people of Hyderabad.

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

Mr. Shiva Rao referred to the need for improving external publicity and said his task had been simplified by the Prime Minister promising the other day that he would set up an separate section for this in the External Affairs Department. He urged that much better than foreign "publicity" arrangements should be made for public relations which was wider in scope.

Recounting his experiences in the United States, Mr. Shiva Rao said there was colossal ignorance even among newspapermen—supposed to be experts in all subjects—in America on India.

One of them had asked him once: "How many of the Buddists were Muslims". On another occasion, a Sanfransisco paper, describing the conference of leaders called by Lord Wavell, said "India's Viceroy Wavell summons native chieftains".

BR. INFORMATION SERVICE

At the outset of his speech, Mr. Shiva Rao referred to the denial issued by the Director of the British Information Service in U.S.A. to his charge that they were functioning for Pakistan as well, and asserted that as late as December last year many American newspapermen had told him that queries on Pakistan and India were still being answered by the British Information Section. He himself had visited this office and was told, only a few minutes earlier two American newspapermen had visited this office for background information. The best seller on India in "America was not Pandit Nehru's Discovery of India" or any book of Mahatma Gandhi but a book written on India by a Madrasi named T. A. Raman. This book had been distributed in thousands to the American troops.

Mrs. Kamala Chaudhry said the not being fully exploited to educate radio which was a potential means of propaganda and education was still the illiterate millions of India.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed complained that men in the Bureau of Information and the news section of the All-India Radio were largely lawyers. These men should be replaced by working journalists so that this highly complicated job could be handled in an expert manner.

Indian newspapermen and newspapers should be encouraged to go abroad and set up their own bureaus of information so that India could get firsthand, accurate reports of happenings in the world. During the Kashmir debate in the Security Council, he recalled, the proceedings had not been correctly or properly reported from our point ff view.

Mrs. Durgabai pleaded for a clear-cut definite policy in regard to broadcasts

TRIBUTES TO MASARYK

Before replying to the points raised during the debate, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, referred to the tragic death of Mr. Masaryk, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, a few days ago. Pandit Nehru said, "not only was this in itself a very tragic event—so far as I am personally concerned, I was acquainted with him and it was a personal loss to me also—but in the circumstances in which it has occurred, it may have other grievous consequences. I took the liberty to send to the Ambassador of the Republic of Czechoslovakia here the sympathy and condolence of the Government and the people of this country and I am sure that the members of this House will also like to add their own sympathy to that message".

Pandit Nehru said that on the last occasion of a cut motion in regard to the policy of the External Affairs Ministry, "rather incidentally and casually I made reference to the British Information Services in America and I stated—in fact Mr. Shiva Rao had mentioned it and then I also referred to the fact that he had mentioned—that they had been asked and they had been carrying on propaganda at the request of the Pakistan Government. Further, I mentioned that they had employed some Indians. The British Information Services in America have contradicted that statement and have clearly stated that they are not carrying on any propaganda or any publicity rather, on behalf of the Pakistan Government and that they have not employed any Indian on their staff. I must accept that denial and I express my regret for having made a statement which was not factually true. I do not wish to enter into this argument but apart from being factually true or not, it is possible to point out many things which occurred simply because they have been occuring for a long time past. It is difficult to get out of the old rut.

ARTICLE OF KASHMIR

"A little while ago an article by an eminent British Journalist dealing with Kashmir was circulated by the British Information Services not only in America but in various foreign countries. This article contains several statements which are completely untrue. For instance, to mention one, it states that it was after the accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union that the tribal people, irritated by that accession, invaded Kashmir. It is just a reversal of what took place. It is a minor matter and I merely mention this because people who have been connected in the past with a certain type of work naturally tend to look at a problem from that point of view. It is difficult to get out of that rut. However, I am sorry if I made a statement on the last occasion which was not correct. I regret it."

He welcomed many of the suggestions made by Mr. Shiva Rao in regard to External Publicity. The External Affairs and Home Ministries were considering this matter and hoped to evolve some better method. Inevitably they had to approach this question by the method of trial and error.

We might send our brightest of our young men or old men from here but it took some time for them to develop contacts, so that if results were not brilliant, the House should realise that publicity was not a mechanical matter but something which was much more intricate and difficult. Undoubtedly present arrangements were not very happy and they had to be changed more or less on the lines of some of the suggestions made in the House.

BROADCASTING

As regards broadcasting, his own view was that we should approximate as far as possible to the British method, that is to say, that it would be better if we had a semi-autonomous corporation owned, of course, by Government and the policy controlled by Government but otherwise not conducted as a Government department but as a semi-autonomous corporation. He did not think that that was immediately feasible but we should aim at it, even though there were many difficulties. In fact in most matters, whether industrial or other, we should aim at these semi-autonomous corporations distantly controlled by Government but Government departments not interfering in their day to day activities. But that was not an immediate issue.

The demands were granted and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

Road To Jammu

Questions In Parliament On Its 'Bad Condition'

NEW DELHI, March 15 (A.P.I.)—At question hour in the Dominion Parliament today, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru again referred to the "bad condition" of the Madhopur-Jammu Road upto Samba.

Pandit Kuzru: Are Government aware that the road connecting Madhopur with Jammu is in a bad condition upto Samba and that it causes considerable delay in the arrival of the vehicles returning on it at their destination?

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, replying for the Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Mr. N. V. Gadgil: Yes.

Pandit Kunzru: Are Government aware that in spite of its Military importance no portion of the road has yet been metalled?

Mr. Kidwai: It is not proposed to metal the existing road. Its surface is "shingled" as required.

Pandit Kunzru: Are Government aware that the metalling of the road is being delayed on account of the delay in the transport of the necessary material and the damage caused to the machinery sent from Madhopur?

Ans: Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to another road connecting Madhopur with Samba which is now under construction. If so, the answer is that some delay has been caused but every effort is being made to minimise it.

MILITARY PROTECTION FOR WORKERS

Pandit Kunzru: Are Government aware that in some of the places where the road construction work is to be carried on a little or no Military protection has been provided?

Ans: Arrangements have been made for Military protection.

Pandit Kuzru: Are Government aware that a new labour force is recruited daily and that wages have risen considerably owing to want of security?

Ans: Although some resnuffling has occurred, it would not be correct to say that a new labour force is recruited daily. There has been some rise of wages, but not of a very serious nature.

Question: Do Government propose to entrust the construction of the road to the Military authorities?

ROAD TO BE FINISHED BEFORE OPERATIONS ARE OVER

In answer to supplementaries, Mr. Kidwai said that the Defence Department was consulted and they said that as most of the labour would have to be recruited by the P.W.D., it would not make much difference whether the road was constructed under their supervision or under the P.W.D. They would have to face the same difficulties.

The target date fixed for completion of the road was the end of June 1948.

Pandit Kunzru: Do Government want this road to be constructed after the operations are over? (laughter).

Mr. Kidwai: Government would not like to wait for the finishing of the operations till the road is completed (more laughter).

INDO-FRENCH SETTLEMENT

Replying to Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's question about debt settlement agreement with the French Government of Indo-China, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, replying for the Commerce Minister, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, said that an agreement had been reached between the Government of India and the French Government on all the points that were under discussion. The formalities connected with the actual signature of the agreement had, however, still to be gone through.

The agreement would be finalised within one month.

Replying to Dr. V. Subramaniam, Mr. Chetty said that Government realised the necessity for importation of such drugs and medicines as were essential and were not manufactured in this country and they had made provision so as to allow adequate imports of these goods.

As regards imports of cars, with a view to making as many cars available to the public as possible within the limits of exchange available to us, Government had put a ceiling on the prices of cars above which cars could not be imported.

MERCHANT NAVY ENSIGN

Mr. Chetty said in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that Government were considering the question of designing a suitable Merchant Navy Ensign and the question of issuing necessary instructions for its use would be considered at the appropriate time. At present the U. K. Red Ensign was the ensign for our Mercantile Marine also.

PARACHINAR CAMP ATTACK ECHO

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai replying to Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor on behalf of the Relief and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. K. C. Neogy, said that about 138 refugees were reported to have been killed, 150 wounded and between 200 to 300 abducted in the attack on the non-Muslim Parachinar Camp in the last week of January.

Mr. Kidwai said in reply to Mr. Brajeshwa Prasad that in some batches of non-Muslim abducted women returned to India, the number of old women predominated but figures for the months of January and February, 1948, showed that the different age groups had been spread out satisfactorily.

200 WOMEN DETAINED IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad: Is it a fact that 200 non-Muslim young women though recovered earlier were later taken away by the West Punjab police officials either to Peshawar or to Bahawalpur, where there was no recovery campaign? What stepps do Government propose to take in order to recover the 200 young women who have been forcibly detained in Pakistan? Do they propose to refer the details of this case to the Security Council of the United Nations?

Ans: Government are making enquirles from their representative at Lahore. The information, when received will be laid on the table and necessary action will be taken.

Hagana Attack Arab Village

14 Houses Destroyed: Big Casualties In Week-End Clashes

JERUSALEM, March 15 (UPA).—Hagana forces, striking in their largest single attack yet of the current Holy Land warfare, demolished 14 houses and damaged 10 others late last night in the Arab village of Taha near Haifa, an official 'communique' disclosed today.

The punitive raid was carried ou' with an eye to avoiding casualties, and the 'communique' said that none was injured. The village was evacuated two days ago following Hagana softening up operations.

WEEK-END CLASHES

Jewish sources said today that four major clashes including some hand-to-hand fighting erupted in the Holy Land over the week-end leaving 72 Arabs and 17 Jews dead.

The heaviest fighting was in the southern desert region around Gaza where the Hagana militia reported that 40 Arabs and Jews were killed in two battles.

Fighting broke out Saturday night when a Jewish column armoured with supply trucks attempted to lift a two-weeks' Arab siege of the Jewish settlement of Gat in the Negy desert desert region. Arabs attacked the Jewish convey at Faluja, north-east of Gaza. The convoy broke through with 10 Arabs and seven Jews reported killed.

The Faluja fighting and other fights around Gat took the lives of 30 Arabs and seven Jews, Hagana claimed that the siege of Gat was lifted and the agricultural produce from a farm there was shiped to Tel Aviv for the first time.

BRITISH EVACUATION

British evacuation of Palestine is "proceeding according to plan" despite a host of difficulties, Lieutenant-General G.H.A. MacMillan, Army Commander in this country, announced today.

So far, he said, 145,000 tons of stores had been shipped out including 1,800 vehicles and 2,000 tons of ammunition in addition to 1,500 tons of ammunition destroyed. He said that no arms or ammunition will be sold or left behind.

BOOBY TRAP EXPLODES

(REUTER).—A British constable was killed and two British soldiers were slightly injured when a booby-trap exploded in a Jewish house in Haifa today, it was officially reported.

SECURITY PURGE PLANS FOR BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

a communist-dominated country.

He told the House during question period that no war material could be exported without an export license.

Major Tufton Beamish said that he had raised the question because of the grave anxiety of the United States that Britain might send war potential to communist-dominated Euorpean countries.

The Government dodged a direct answer to the question whether it guarantees military aid to help safeguard any democratic Government participating in the Marshall Plan.

Mayhew told the Commons that Bevin has the problem of security in mind in the discussions of a western union.

Mayhew was replying to a question from Patrick Donner, Conservative, whether Britain guarantee "such immediate military assistance to the democratic and constitutional Government of every country prepared to participate in the Marshall Plan".

Mayhew said, "The policy of a western union which the Foreign Secretary has announced, January 22, is designed to fortify democratic Governments in Europe and Mr. Bevin has the problem of security constantly in his mind.

"A democratic constitution cannot be safeguarded merely by a military agreement and the Foreign Secretary feels that the proper function of the European Recovery Programme is in the economic field".

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 15: New York opening prices:—Anconda Copper Mining dol. 31-3/8, General Motors dol. 51-7/8, United States Steel Common dol. 69-1/4, Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Firm

LONDON, March 15, (Reuter): Despite inclination on the part of operators to await the outcome of the Paris Conference, most sections in the stock markets have today shown firmness. Support from provinces made for gains among breweries under the lead of Bensons, which were one and three higher at ninety-one and three.

There was also small buying of leading miscellaneous industrial issues resulting in widespread improvements of a few pence.

Entertainments providing some good features, particularly among cinemas in which Odeon Theatres continued the recent rise with a gain of three and six at forty and six. Greyhound racing shares were also in demand.

After a very slow start, the Kaffir Section went ahead on local support for dividend payers, whilst Free State issues attentioneg interest on development reports in this area.

Western Holding gained two shillings and fifty-nine shillings.

Gilt-edged securities were subject to a small amount of losses, up to quarter per cent. Consol two-and-a-halves lost this amount at seventy-seven, monies from this section have been finding their way into electrical supply shares.

Foreign rails and foreign bonds spent an uneventful day. But European stocks were fractionally better.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, March 15, (A. P. I.): Reopening after the week-end, the market displayed a subdued tone. Textiles were listless, as also miscellaneous. The market closed on a dull tone.

The following are today's quotations:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan Rs. 20/14; Mysore Rs. 54; Travancore Rs. 14/4.

PLANTINGS: Blue Mountain Rs. 2/7; Chembras Rs. 11/12; Cochin Malabar Rs. 6; Coorg Tea Rs. 5/14; Nellampathus Rs. 1/10; Ouchterlony Rs. 11; Periasaramala Rs. 32; Pussumalais Rs. 1/8; Thriumabadi Rs. 2/9 Valkundam Rs. 8/8; Waterfalls Rs. 2/12.

TEXTILES: Balasubramanya Rs. 66/8; Bangalore Woollen Rs. 268/12; Buckinghams Rs. 342; Cambodias Rs. 12/4; Coimbatore Rs. 124; Coimbatore Pioneer Rs. 103/8; Coimbatore Spgs. Rs. 40; Janardhanas Rs. 53; Lakhmis Rs. 95/8; Maduras Rs. 46/10; Metturs Rs. 292; Mysore Silk Filatures Rs. 10/6; Pankajas Rs. 98/8; Radhakrishnas Rs. 152/8; Rajalakshmis Rs. 64; Ranga Vilas 54/8; Trichinopolys Rs. 12/6, Vasanthas Rs. 105.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cements Rs. 75; Andhra Cements "B" Rs. 7/1; Pacta Rs. 7/7; India Cements Rs. 18/14; Mettur Chem. Rs. 10; Mysore Chem. and Ferts Rs. 12/8; Mysore Papers Rs. 15/8; Spencer Rs. 11/8.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 15, (A. P. I.): The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled quiet but steady after the week-end. Only a limited business was put through.

The following are today's final transactions up to 2-30 p.m.:—

BANKS: Hind Bank Rs. 39/8; Hindustan Mercantile Bank Rs. 95; Reserve Bank Rs. 109/8.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textile Rs. 10/12; Dunbar Rs. 250; Muir Mills Rs. 300; Desoram Rs. 21/2; New Victoria Ordy. Rs. 5.

COALS: Burrakur Rs. 23/14; Jogta Rs. 7; Standard Rs. 18/4; Equitable Rs. 44; Satpukuria and Asansol Rs. 2/10; Talcher Rs. 5/7.

JUTES: Adamjee Rs. 29/12; Baily Rs. 332; Champdany Rs. 226; National Rs. 31/7; Presidency Rs. 7/10; Anglo-India Rs. 870; Budge Budge Rs. 455; Howrah Rs. 64/6; Megna Rs. 154; Nuddea Rs. 93/8.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron Rs. 32/8; Marshall Rs. 7/1; Steel Corp. Ordy. Rs. 28; Ditto Pref. Rs. 126; Textile Machinery Rs. 9/4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. Rs. 3/2; Consolidated Tin Rs. 1/12; Indian Copper Rs. 2/12; Tavoy Tin 1/7; Karanpura Rs. 40; Dalmia Cement Rs. 9/13; Sone Valley Cement Rs. 9/14; Calcutta Electric Rs. 28/8; Bharat Airways Rs. 7/6; B. I. C. Rs. 9/12; F. and C. Osler Rs. 10/11; Indian National Airways Rs. 10/8; Jardine Henderson Rs. 179; Martin Burn Rs. 17/2; Bolpur Industry Rs. 10/10; Titaghur Paper Rs. 43/12, Midanpore Zemindary Rs. 108; Assam Saws Rs. 7/2; India General Navgn. Rs. 121/8; India Steamship Rs. 13/7.

SUGARS: Bairampore Rs. 8/14; Belsund Rs. 5/12; Cawnpore Rs. 28; Darbhanga Rs. 14/14; Murree Brewery Rs. 13; Ramgger Cane Rs. 20/4.

TEAS: Bishnauth Rs. 53; Bokakhat Rs. 14/4; Nagri Farm Rs. 40/2; Tumsong Rs. 20/8.

AHMEDABAD SHARES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 15: The market fluctuated very narrowly, general trend being steady.

Calico Opened Rs. 1475; Highest Rs. 1482; Closed Rs. 1477; Ambika Opened Rs. 502; Highest Rs. 509; Lowest Rs. 500; Closed Rs. 501; Arvind Opened Rs. 1698; Highest Rs. 1709; Closed Rs. 1701; Deffered Opened Rs. 1712; Highest Rs. 1732; Closed Rs. 1722.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Calico Rs. 1482; Closed Rs. 1477; Ambika Rs. 501; Maradon Rs. 213; Monogram Rs. 198; Deffered Rs. 1722; Saraspur Rs. 701; Jupiter Rs. 415; Mahalaxmi Rs. 705; Atul Rs. 50/6.

CROSS RATES.

LONDON, March 15.

T. T. London on New York 4.0278 Selling 4.0325 Buying.

T. T. London on Montreal 4.0275 Selling 4.0325 Buying.

NEW YORK, March 15.

T. T. New York on London previous closing 74-5/8 cents.

R

For Profiteering in "tents" and for refusal to issue Cash Memo in respect of sale thereof, HASANALLI RAJABALLI and ABDUL HUSSEIN JIVRAJ were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, four months' rigorous imprisonment and two months' and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40,400 or, one year and one month's simple imprisonment, respectively.

Telegraphic Racket Unearthed

PARALLEL STATION DEPRIVES GOVT. OF COLOSSAL INCOME

BOMBAY, Monday.

AN ENTIRELY NOVEL RACKET BY WHICH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WAS FOR A LONG TIME DEPRIVED OF A COLOSSAL AMOUNT OF TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND BY WHICH SPECULATORS AND MARKET— MANIPULATORS ALLEGEDLY PLAYED DUCKS AND DRAKES WITH THE SEVERAL STOCK EXCHANGES AND SHARE BAZARS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, HAS BEEN UNEARTHED BY A QUARTET OF TOP-RANKING OFFICERS AND ACE DETECTIVES OF THE BOMBAY C.I.D.

After it was detected that many important telegraph centres in the country from which flashed hundreds of wireless messages every hour conveying commercial news to a net work of stock exchanges and business houses in the country showed a steady decline in the inflow of such communications, the suspicion of the authorities of the Communications Department of the Government of India was roused. It was felt that Govt. was being defrauded by some private agency or agencies.

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai the Communications Minister to the Central Government, who was apprised of the existence of the racket, immediately deputed a high officer of his department Mr. P. L. Ghambir to contact the Bombay Government and institute a confidential inquiry.

Mr. Ghambir came to Bombay it is said, and met Mr. Morarji Desai the Home Minister to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Desai sizing the seriousness of the matter, it is stated, entrusted its investigation to picked officers of the Bombay C.I.D.

Deputy Commissioner George Quilter who has the unravelling of many difficult cases to his credit was put in charge of investigations.

He was assisted by Superintendent Gibbs, Inspector Sami and Deputy-Inspector Sarwarkhan.

Starting without any clues the officers had to resort to scientific devices to trace the source of the clandestine wireless communications.

Various gadgets, some of which were used during the war to intercept secret enemy communications, it is learnt, were brought into use and thus the unauthorised source of transmissions was traced to a tiny room in Forjett Street. Here, in this little cubicle, the rent of which is said to be Rs. 500 per month, two young men it is alleged, operated two powerful transmitters which flashed commercial messages throughout the length and breadth of the country.

When the Police raided the place during the week-end, it is stated, the secret station was operating in full swing.

The raiding party arrested Harkisan Ranchoddas Mistri and Damodardas Vithaldas Ved, the two youths, who it is alleged operated the station. The Police also seized the transmitters lock, stock and barrel.

It appears that the messages were sent only to a clientele of unscrupulous speculators who on receipt of early commercial information, which reached them before authorised sources, played havoc with several markets in the country. This clientele it is learnt, paind heavily to the Bombay centre.

Some recent steep fluctuations which surprised many a seasoned market men it is said, were a sequel to raids on exchanges by some unscrupulous traders who received advance information from the secret station.

Cornering of gold, silver and other such commodities and manoeuvring is also alleged.

The Police believe that some more such stations might also be in existence.

They are, therefore, still pursuing their investigations.

The Gujerat Research Society felicitated Sir H. V. Divatia (second from the left) on his appointment as the Chief Justice of the newly formed Sourashtra province, at a public meeting on Saturday evening.

BRITAIN MAY HAVE TO

Help India & Pakistan To Drive Out Kashmir Raiders

"Sunday Times" On Role Of United Kingdom And Commonwealth

LONDON, March 14, (Reuter): The Conservative London "Sunday Times" declares editorially today that Britain might have to offer to both Pakistan and India help against the Pathan "invaders" of Kashmir.

"The Pathans who invaded Kashmir last year invaded the British Commonwealth of which the United Kingdom is the first nation among equals" the paper said. "The quarrel between India and Pakistan over the State's accession cloaks the fact that a common defensive interest of them both has been violated and that a reversal of the accession would leave Pakistan with the same task of evicting the invader and re-sealing the breach as India struggles with today. In that task if they would ohly act together that might expect help from the Commonwealth to which they both belong."

Failing agreement between India and Pakistan, the paper said, India would either have to double her forces in Kashmir or give up the effort to turn the Pathans out "an abnegation which might well cost Pandit Nehru his office."

If Mr. Jinnah then appealed to Britain for help against the "invaders" would we suffer Pakistan to call the Commonwealth connection worthless or would we admit liability to coerce another Dominions- the "Sunday Times" asked.

The British Government would have to do everything possible to avoid this dilemma—"and the possible certainty included an immediate offer—not to either Dominion singly but to both jointly —of help against the invaders of Kashmir."

New Indian Organisation In S. Africa

DURBAN, March 14 (Reuter): At a conference here, delegates from the Natal and Transvaal Indian Organisations and from the Cape decided today to form a new organisation—the South African Indian Organisation—to represent on a national scale moderate Indians of the country.

A delegation of five South African Indians will be sent to India later during the year to discuss with the Government of India and Pakistan a proposed round table conference between them and the Government of South Africa. The members of the delegation will be chosen by the Presidents of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Organisations and Mr. Amod Ismail of Cape Town.

The conference also passed three resolutions asking the Government for a special sum of money for Indian education over and above provincial grants.

U. N. WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

To Be Wound Up On March 31

LONDON, March 14, (Reuter): The immense task of listing war criminals has almost come to an end.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission, after naming 40,000 persons charged with responsibility for crimes committed during the world war two, is to be wound up on March 31.

Since it was established, in October 1943, the Commission had issued 80 lists of war criminals.

The detection and trial of the war criminals was not among its duties, but the Commission has kept records of the action taken by the various international and national war crimes Courts and Commissions which after acted upon information supplied by the central organisations.

Historically the most important result of the Commission's work may be found to have been the precedents added to the body of international law. One result of recommendations made by the Commission for example, is that the Elaunching of a war of aggression has been clearly defined as a crime for which individuals can be held responsible.

Having secured from member nations recognition of the principle that launching a war of aggression was criminal, the Commission recommended and it was accepted—that the plea of "superior orders" should not excuse individuals charged with war crimes.

Although there have been disagreements about the surrender of war criminals and about some of the sentences passed on those who were caught, although some of the prime movers in the war of aggression, such as Mussolini, tler and Goebbels escaped justice, the commission ends its work in the knowledge that it fulfilled, for its part, the Allied declaration of October 25, 1941, that retribution would be one of the major tasks after victory.

Last-Minute Transactions By Kathiawar Rulers

Committee To Examine Transfers Of Resources

RAJKOT, March 14, (A.P.I.): At a joint press conference given by the Premier Mr. U. N. Dhebar and Mr. Rasikal Parikh Home Minister of Saurashtra, Mr. Parikh stated that owing to protests regarding transfers of resources by Rulers of some of the States discussions had taken place and the Rulers concerned had agreed to have all recent transfers examined by a committee.

Mr. Parikh said reports from some of the officers who took over the States administrations revealed last-minute transactions by some of the Rulers who showed as creditors of large accounts in respect of the States. In some cases properties and houses which were previously not assigned to their relatives were now assigned to them "with a view to creating vested interests against the new Government". The people of these states had strongly objected to thase doings and steps were being taken Mr. Parikh added, to have accounts of such States audited and non-bonafide transactions readjusted. Chartered accountants from Bombay would be engaged for this purpose.

Mr. Parikh said all States would come under Saurashtra Government by the end of this month

ABSORPTION OF OLD OFFICIALS

Answering a question about "dissatisfaction among the public" regarding the Saurashtra Government's appointments, the Premier Mr. Dheber said that the dissatisfaction was due to misunderstanding and unfounded rumours. He gave as an instance the case of the Commissioner of Police Nawanagar, who it had been alleged, had been appointed Head of the Intelligence Section of Saurashtra Government. Mr. Dheber said that the news of the appointment was a complete fabrication. He appealed to the people not to believe such rumours.

Referring to the objection of the people to the absorption of the old employees of the covenanting States Mr. Dheber pointed out that according to the covenant the Saurashtra Government was bound to absorb them or to pay them compensation. People had been so much fed up with the old bureaucracy that they objected even to the absorption of the old officials. This, he said, should not be the case. They must follow Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and try to win over the officials.

LONDON, March 15 (Reuter)—Lord Halifax, a former Viceroy of India, and Lord Scarborough, a former Governor of Bombay, today appealed for financial assistance to enable Anglo-Indians to "preserve their own culture and religion" in the subcontinent of India, in a letter in the London 'Times.'

ASSAM-EAST BENGAL DISPUTE

Indo-Pakistan Boundary Commission For Patharia Hill Reserve Forest

NEW DELHI March 15 (A.P.I.)—The Governments of India and Pakistan have decided to set up a Joint Boundary Commission with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the disputes which have arisen regarding the boundary between Sylhet District in East Bengal and the Province of Assam in terms of the Radcliffe Award, says a Press Note.

The Commission will first take up the dispute regarding the boundary at the Patharia Hill Reserve Forest and thereafter the dispute regarding the course of the Kusiyara river. The Commission will submit its findings to the Governments of India and Pakistan. Details of procedure and venue of meetings will be decided by the Commission.

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri and Syed Mouzzimuddin will be the representatives respectively of the Governments of India and Pakistan on the Commission. Each member of the Commission will be assisted by an equal number of technical advisers to be appointed by each Government.

People From Pakistan Raid Tripura Village

AGARTALA (TRIPURA STATE), March 15 (U.P.I.) : It is reported that the Rishyamukh area of the Belonia Subdivision is being raided frequently for forest products by people from Pakistan armed with deadly weapons. It is learnt that a batch of armed force has been sent to guard the affected area.

Consembly To Set Up Committee To Consider Andhra Province Issue

Pandit Nehru's Assurance At Vizag Public Meeting

VIZAGAPATAM, March 14 (API): India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced at a public meeting this evening that the demand for the establishment of the Andhra Province had already been conceded and that the question before them was how to do it. He revealed that the Constituent Assembly would set up a Committee next month to consider the broader aspects of the question of Andhra Province and on the findings of that Committee would depend the appointment of the Boundary Commission.

Over a lakh of people attended the meeting at which addresses were presented to Pandit Nehru on behalf of the Vigapatam Municipality and a dozen other public organisations all of which were one in their demand for the early realisation of a separate province for the Andhras.

Pandit Nehru also incidentally dealt with Hyderabad question and deprecated the "rash speeches" made by certain Muslim leaders of the State and declared that if those speeches in any way reflected the policy to be pursued by the State, Hyderabad would be the ultimate sufferer. He referred to the complaints made by Hyderabad authorities about incursions from outside and also complaints of a similar nature against the State. He therefore appealed to the people of the Indian Union bordering Hyderabad not to complicate matters and thus help Government to tackle Hyderabad question in a simple and straightforward way. He stated that the policy of the Indian Government had been settled long ago. While they wanted responsible Governments to be established in the States the question of accession was a matter to be left to the decision of the people of the States themselves. He wanted the people not to get excited over Hyderabad issue and said it was a matter for calm and cool thinking but nevertheless assured them that Government of India was strong enough to deal with Hyderabad.

NO TOLERATION OF VIOLENCE

Pandit Nehru deprecated violent methods resorted to by the Communists or any other organisation to achieve their objects. While the Government had no objection to any group or party preaching its own doctrine and converting the people to its ideology they would not tolerate undemocratic methods being used to impose the views of a minority on the majority. Methods of violence would only lead to chaos and confusion in the country. He therefore expressed the determination of the Government not to tolerate violence in any form in any part of the country.

Pandit Nehru then referred to the shortage of food in the country particularly in Madras presidency and said that we cannot allow a single person to die of starvation. While he assured that Government of India would try their utmost to see that food reached every person, he wanted the people to co-operate with the Government by surrendering their surplus produce and concentrating on increased productions.

Earlier in the speech Pandit Nehru stressed the need for social service and said that they would not be worthy followers of Mahatma Gandhi if they only worshipped him by erecting statues and memorials. The best way to show our regard to Mahatma Gandhi was to follow his footsteps in the service of the common man and the oppressed, Pandit Nehru said.

HERCULES CUTS DOWN PRICES

BIRMINGHAM, March 15 (Reuter) : The Hercules Cycle and Motor Company of Birmingham, responding to the British Government appeal for lower prices to stimulate the export drive, today cut its prices to overseas distributors and dealers by 12 to 22 percent, depending on the model.

PERPETUATING MAHATMA'S IDEOLOGY

"Sarvodaya Samaj" To Be Formed Soon

WARDHAGANJ, March 14 (API) A new organisation called "Sarvodaya Samaj" is to be formed shortly to perpetuate Mahatma Gandhi's ideology. Its membership will be open to all those who have implicit faith in his teachings and principles. This major and vital decision is believed to be incorporated in a comprehensive resolution passed unanimously this evening by the Constructive Workers' Conference after deliberations lasting over ten hours.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congdess President, who presided over the Confepated in the discussions.

It is expected that the full text of the resolution will be released to the press tomorrow.

The conference also accepted the principle of amalgamating all the five institutions, namely, All India Villages Industries Association, All India Spinners Association, the Goseva Sangh and the Nai Talim Sangh (Constructive Work Associations) into one body and authorised Professor J. C. Kumarappa to take necessary steps in that direction.

Persia No More A Free Hunting Ground

Public Opinion Demands End Of Foreign Activities

TEHERAN, March 14, (Reuter): Mounting criticism of the Government's policy in general and of its foreign policy in particular is being voiced in an intensified campaign being urged by press and parliamentary circles here, writes Reuter's Correspondent.

Strong demands are being made by Persian public opinion as a whole that foreigners whether belonging to the East or the West should cease to consider Persia as a free political, economic and diplomatic hunting ground.

Persians generally feel that it their country were left alone a start might be made on the task of alleviating the misery of the people and eliminating the general backwardness of the country —factors which, they argue, are mainly the result of foreign activities.

Today, Majlis (The Persian Parliament) deputies openly complain of the strained relations between Teheran and Moscow arising from Parliament's rejection of the draft oil agreement with the Soviet Union, negotiated "under pressure" by the former Prime Minister Ghavam-es-Sultaneh.

Soviet disappointment at the rejection culuminated recently in a note of protest to Persia against the activities of the United States of military and gendarmerie advisory missions in Persia.

The note implied that the activities of these missions were aimed at transforming Persia into a military base for aggression against Russia.

The Persian press declared that the Soviet Government is itself well aware that it has completely distorted the facts.

Certain influential Leftwing deputies and newspapers, however, say that the presence of these small American missions—they comprise together only 32 members—is not in the best interests of the country when their stay, whether justified or not, endangers relations with that powerful neighbour Soviet Russia.

Considerable opposition has also been shown to the proposal to purchase arms from America. A bill was passed by the Majlis recently authorising acceptance of a ten million dollar loan offered by the United States for the purchase of surplus war equipment.

Influential Persians have argued that, if the United States wants to make their country another Greece or another Turkey and if Congress thinks that Persia might become the first battlefield in the next war—which might be in America's interest but certainly not in Persia's—their Persia should not pay one penny for American arms.

The United States should equip the Persian army free of charge—and even pay all expenses for the transport of the equipment.

This country, they continue, does not wish to become a battlefield or a security zone for Russia or the United States or for any other foreign power and would find it too much to have to pay for being used by the great powers as a "scapegoat for their mammoth intersts."

They stress that Persia has still not received any payment from the Allies for wartime debts contracted in using Persian roads, bridges and railways for the transport of war material to Russia.

Circles close to the army have now disclosed, with reluctance, the story of how, two years ago, the Persian Government asked the Soviet Government for a price for the sale of arms.

These prices, they say, were "tremendously" high and the time of delivery uncertain—while the Russian Government demanded that payment be made from the Persian gold and dollar credits languishing in the Bank of Moscow as a result of the war-time obligations mentioned above.

The purhcase of arms at the price demanded by the Russians would have completely wiped out Persian credits in Moscow and as the time of delivery was not fixed. Persia would today probably still be without arms.

Not one single gramme of the gold or dollars belonging to Persia has yet been paid by Moscow.

AHMEDABAD TEACHERS STRIKE

Sequel To Rejection Of Bonus Demand

AHMEDABAD, March 15 (API): About 1500 primary school teachers of the Ahmedabad municipality went on strike today as a protest against the rejection of their demand for second bonus and an interim increase in pay on the lines of the bonus and the increment given to Government servants.

Mr. Thakorelal Thakore, President of the Municipal Primary Teachers Association, has resigned the Vice-Chairmanship of the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board in order to conduct the strike.

In a statement Mr. Thakore said that all efforts to bring about a settlement had completely failed. He added that during the strike period the teachers would conduct classes outside the schools every morning for the municipal schools children and devote the rest of the day to teaching Gujerati to refugees from Sind and the Punjab.

Mr. M. C. Shah, President of the Ahmedabad municipality in a statement deplored the action of the teachers. He said that the municipality had to look to the interests of not only the teachers but of about eight thousand other municipal servants.

Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, principal private Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Govt. of India, greeting the Prime Minister of Nepal on his arrival in New Delhi on Friday last.

Please Note

REVISED BUNDLE WEIGHTS for UNTESTED GALVANISED SHEETS

Plain and Corrugated

Supplies of Galvanised Sheets (both plain and corrugated) against indents for delivery in Period I, '48 and onwards will be made according to certain revised bundle weights (subject to our usual tolerances). Particulars of these revised bundle weights can be obtained from The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. or The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd.

The chargeable weights of the sheets will continue to be the actual weights stencilled on the bundles.

Supplies against indents for delivery in Period IV, '47 and earlier would, however, be made as far as possible in accordance with the old bundle weights as shown in Tata's Reference Book.

All those placing indents for delivery in Period I, '48 and onwards, are requested to take note of this revision in bundle weights and to submit their indents to the Iron & Steel Controller accordingly.

Wherever indents for delivery in 1947 or earlier are suspended at the request of parties, producers will be free to supply sheets either in accordance with the previous or the revised bundle weights.

The revised bundle weights do not apply to Galvanised Sheets tested to I.S.D. specification No. GpMetals 41/H. "Prime Merchant" and "Special" qualities.

The revised bundle weights for 24 gauge g.c. sheets are indicated below :

Gauge	Size	Sheets per Bundle.	Avg. Wt. Bdle. in
24	10/3 Corr	6' 12	226
		7' 10	219
		8' 9	226
		9' 8	226
		10' 7	215
		11' 6	207
		12' 6	226
	8/3 Corr	6' 14	223
		7' 12	223
		8' 10	213
		9' 9	215
		10' 8	213
		11' 7	205
		12' 7	223

As stated above, revised bundle weights for G. P. Sheets and other gauges of G. C. Sheets can be obtained from The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. or The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd.

TATA AND SCOB

The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. and The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd.

SHARE BAZAR STEADY WITH REPLACEMENT SUPPORT

Active Speculative Buying Hardens Cotton Prices

SILVER LOOKS UP ON PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

Bombay, March 15

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady to-day with moderate replacement buying. There was fairly active buying in Tata Steel and Kohinoor Mill shares while other scrips moved up in sympathy Investment support was poor influenced by international political uncertainty. There is more disposition to await Government attitude in implementing industrial truce. The recent rise in raw cotton prices is believed to reduce the margin of profit to the textile industry.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1705 and improved at Rs. 1722/8 while Ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 353 afte opening at Rs. 352. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1065, and advanced at Rs. 1077. Kohinoors were firm with increased activity which hardened quotation at Rs. 607 from the opening level of Rs. 588. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 643 and improved at Rs. 648.

Towards the close there was scattered selling and Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 1720 while Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 353. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1077 while Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 606. Swadeshi shares stood at Rs. 648. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 175. Construction shares changed hands at Rs. 207. Bellapurs were quoted at Rs. 357 while Scindia shares were done at Rs. 29/12. The market closed steady.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Colaba Land—Bonus share Gokak Mills—Rs. 12/- payable on 10 April Coorla Spg.—Bonus share Morarji Goculdas—Bonus share Premier Construction—Bonus share Shivrajpur Syndicate—Rs. 1/8 payable on 15 April Kohinoor Mills Rs. 12/- payable on 28 April Union Bank—As. 5 - payable on 7 April Industrial Investment—Rs. 3/8 payable on April 12 Khatau Spg.—Rs. 6/- payable on 22 April Bombay Dyeing—Rs. 17/8 payable on 7 April Laxmi Cotton—Bonus share Vishnu Cotton—Bonus share Century Spg.—Rs. 15/-.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1075 Kohinoor 606 Swadeshi 649 Nagpur 337 Simplex 230 New Great 388 Gokak 346 Indore 540 Century 501/4 Colaba 320 I. Bleaching 160 Swan 372 Finlay 341 Morarji 902/8 Edward 682/8 Meyer 187/8 Apollo 3/15 I. U. Ordinary 15/6 I. U. Defd. 2/15 Madhusudan 247/8 Podar X.R. 170 Khatau X.D. 247/8

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord 351/8 Tata Steel Defd. 1715 Second 147

CEMENTS

Associated Merger X.D. 175

INDUSTRIES

Burma 452/8 Belapur 358 Shivrajpur 41 Scindia 29/12 New Prem 7 Construction 207 Tata Chemical 18/1 Tata Oil 63 Indian Iron 32/6 Bengal Steel 28

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 146 Tata Hydro 155 Andhra 1410 Power 1585

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 88 Phoenix 490 Ind. Mfg. 4300 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 143/12 New City 205 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 740 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 42/8 Mysore 232/8 Madhavji 19/6 Model 201/4 Laxmi 1592/8 Vishnu 621/4 Western 4250 Standard 503/12 Sholapur 6285 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 4450 Tata 77 Ahmedabad Advance 566/4 Sassoon Silk 110/8 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 460 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 425 Simplex Opn. 110

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 138/12 New 136/4 Surat 140 Karachi 107/8 Broach 10/4 Ajmer 10/4 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/3 Poona 145 Bombay Suburban 142/8 Bombay Suburban New 131/4

BANK SHARES

Reserve 112/8 Imperial 2082/8 P.P. 513/12 Central 86/8 New 89/3 India 249 Union 10/8 Baroda 168 Habib 153 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 67 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 38 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.). 50 Eastern 105

INSURANCE

Oriental 5600, Empire 785 New India 74/4 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 14/6 Indian Mercantile 50/8 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 21/2 Prud 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS

C. P. 106/4 Mymensing 100 Guaranteed 100 Pachora 105

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 330 Steamer 550 Burma New 148/2 B.B. Petrol 3/0/6 Mackenzie 85 Port Canning 76 Kemp 490 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 103/8 Wimco 313/12 Dharamsey Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 262/8 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 31/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 180 United Motor 74 A.C.C New 107/12 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydro Construction 15/10 Mahmadi Steam 102/8 Gujarat Motor 25/2 Sardar Carbolic 750.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 197/8 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1220 Tata Power 1265 Hydro 128/12 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 697/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 830 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 225 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 98 Elphinstone 118/12 Bradbury 480 Surat Electric 165/10 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 123/12 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 128/12 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/14 Supreme 120 Meyer 122/8 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 160 Mysore Mill 50 Standard 101 Madhusudan 13.

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 104/12 Indian Hume Pipe 111 Tata Power 1951 103 Walchand Nagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE ISSUES

Indian Copper 2/13/6 B.I.C. 10/8/6 Burma Corporation 3/3/6 New Victoria Mill 5 New Victoria Pref. 6/4 Raja 28 Phalton 120, Gold Mohor 340, New Kaiser-e-Hind 380. Sajjan Mill 280. Osmanshahi 265. Ajamshahi 235, Air Services 13, Air Ambica 17, Air India Tata 187/4 Hind Motor 7/3 Indian Steam 13/8 Sone Valley 11.

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, March 15.

Tata Ordinary 461/8 Tata Deferred 1715 Indian Iron 32/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28 Bombay Dyeing 1075 Central India 346/14 Gokak 346/4 Kohinoor 606/4 Simples 230 Swadeshi 648/12 Tata Power 1585 Associated Cement 175 Belapur 358/2 Bombay Burma (Old- 452/8 Scindia 24/12 Central Bank 86/4 New India 74/6 Tata 2nd Pref. 146/14

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 15

The cotton market was steady today with moderate buying.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 574 and declined at Rs. 572 under scattered selling but firmed up on renewed buying and short covering and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 576

Thereafter theer was further support and quotations gained strength. May delivery advanced at Rs. 577/8. There was persistent buying which pushed up May at Rs. 580/- The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	Rs.	583 8 0
I.C.C. May		579 8 0
I.C.C. July		586 0 0
I.C.C. September		590 8 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, March 13

March Highest 577; Lowest 570 1/2; Closing 570 1/2.

May Highest 580; Lowest 572; Closing 572.

July Highest 584 1/2; Lowest 578 1/2; Closing 578 1/2.

Sept. Highest 589; Lowest 583 1/2; Closing 583 1/2.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1208 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 15

The Bullion market was firm on active buying by professional operators in the Chamber market. There was moderate short covering but after the rise there was moderate long liquidation.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 163/8 and advanced at Rs. 164/8 under active buying and steadied at Rs. 164. Ready Silver was also quoted at Rs. 164

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110/2 and advanced at Rs. 110/8 but reacted at Rs. 110/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110/8 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 71/4.

Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	165	8 0
Forward Silver		165	8 0
Ready Gold		110	10 0
Forward Gold		110	8 0
Sovereigns		71	0 0

KUTCH HUNDI

BHUJ, March 13.

Hundi buyers 302 sellers 303 Gold Rs. 105 Silver Rs. 146.

Karachi Market

KARACHI, March 15.

Closing cotton ready rollers types NT 72 L.S.S. 66 Foure 59/8 May Contract 89/4 market steadier with fair demand in ready but quiet in forward spot Business 2500 Arrivals 171 Exports 3213 all for foreign countries. Cottonseeds NT 6 Desi 8 Quiet Copras 35/8 Copra Oil 51/8 Groundnuts Kerneels 27 to 28 Gold Tejabi 104/4 Sovereigns 70/8 Silver Coins 128 Golot steadily held but silver easy on lower Bombay advices.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, March 15.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 566/4
Apollo 3/14 3/15
B. Dyeing 1070 65 80 75 80 75 80 76/4 77/8 75
C. India 341 45 44 47 46 47
Elphinstone Pref 118/12
Finlay 341 44 41
Gokak 342 45 44 46 45 46
I. U. Defd 2/14 2/15
I. U. Ord. 15/7 15/5 15/7 15/6
Indore 542/8 40 42/8 40
Kohinoor 592 608 4 8 5 6
Madhusudan 247/8
Meyer 186/4 86 87/8
Morarji 500 2/8
New City 195 (Ex Div).
New Great 390 91 90/8 91 88 (Ex Div)
Podar 168/12 70
Sassoon Silk 110 10/8
Simplex 226 32 30 31 30
Swadeshi 643 48 45 49 48 49
Swan 370 72
Tata Mills 77 76/12 77
Vishnu 622/8 25 21/4
C. P. Rly. 106/4

BANKS

Baroda 168
Central 86/8 86/4 86/8
Imperial Old 2087/8 82/8
Imperial New 515 12/8 13/12
India 248/12 49 (Ex. Div.)
Reserve 112/8 12 12/8
Union 10/8
U. Commercial 67

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 138/12 40 38/12
Andhra Valley 1410 2/8 10
B. Suburban 140/10 42/8
Surat 140
Hydro 156
Power 1582/8 85

INSURANCE

I. Mercantile 50 50/8
New India 74/4

STEAMER

B. Steam 547/8 50
Scindia 29/12 29/15 29/11 29/12

STEEL

B. Steel 28/4 28 28/4 28
I. Iron 32/5 32/6 32/4 32/8 32/6
Tata Defd. 1710 22/8 17/8 27/8 12/8 27/8 15 20 15
Tata Ord. 351 53 52 53/8 51/8 53 51 51/8
Tata IInd Pref. 147

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 330
A. C. C. Old 173 75/8 75 76 74/8 76 75
A. C. C. New 108 7 7/12
Belapur 359 57 58 55 58 57 58
B. B. Old 452/8 51/4 53/12 52/8
B. B. New 148/2
B. B. Petrol 3/0/6 3/1 3/0/6
I. Bleaching 160
P. Const. 206 9 7
Shivrajpur 41
Tata Chem. 13/4 18/1
Tata Oil 62/8 63
Vimco 315 16/4 13/12

SPECIAL

Simplex Coupon 111/4 10
Hindoostan Bank 38 37/12
Ahmdabad Elec. New 136/4 35/10 36/4
Surat Eleo. New 110

PRODUCE MARKET

The Produce market was quiet with increased selling pressure. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135/8 and declined at Rs. 133/6 on long liquidation. Groundnutss were steady while Linseed was quiet. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	30	14	0
Bold realy	30	12	0
Khandesh ready	31	8	0
February-March delivery	30	8	0
April-May delivery	29	15	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready	31	8	0
May delivery	132	10	0

LINSEED

Ready	24	12	0
February-March delivery	24	12	0
April-May delivery	24	0	0

OILS

Groundnuts ready	16	14	0
March delivery	16	14	0
April delivery	16	12	0
Castorseeds 1st quality	20	0	0
Castorseeds Com. Quality	19	0	0

Exports To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, March 15 (A. P. I.)—The Government of India has instructed the Export Control authorities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to deal with applications for export to Pakistan in the same way as those for expports to other destinations, says a Press Note. This has been done to vaoid delay, for according to an announcement on March 1, 1948, applications for export to Pakistan were to be addressed to the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.

Intending exporters should now apply to the Deputy Chief Controller o fExports, Bombay or Calcutta, or the Export Trade Controller, Madras. Pending applications are being forwarded to them.

Export licences are not required for goods which are not included in the export trade control notification, or for goods in transit.

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, March 15

45X11 Per Yd.	Pies.
Ready	123
March	113
April/June	107-1/2
D. W. 40X18	
Ready	101/0/0
March	100/0/0
April/June	97 8 0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, March 15.

B O Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B O Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B O Rates T Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 2/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/O
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs. 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 1/4
New York-London Cross Rate Dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53.43
London Alexandria Tel 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl. 40
London Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19.32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl. 128-130
London Java Fl. 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es 99.80-100.20
London Manila Pes. 8.07-12
London Montreal Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London Oslo Kr. 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K. 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17.34-36
London Syria 880-5
London Discts 3 Months 9/16 p.c.
London Discts 6 Months 5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 3/4 p c 6 months 1 p c 12 months 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 15.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	1	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1947	97	1	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	7	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable	100	1	6
3 p.c. 1996 Con.	100	5	6
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	6	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	9	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	101	15	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	101	1	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	100	14	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	100	10	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1961-59	105	12	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	7	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	12	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	12	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	4	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	4	6
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	112	0	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	101	0	6
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	112	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	112	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
6 p.c Municipality 1954. New 977	120	0	0
5 p.c. B. P. T.	101	9	0
	112	0	0

Bankers Clearing

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 12th March 1948 were as under:—

Number of cheques 168274.
Amount of cheques Rs. 48,77,26,-750-2-4

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, March 15.

	Rs.
Fagan	724/27
Chaitra	734/37

Italian Art-Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 15.

150 W. March	11	4	0
150 D. April	11	0	0
120 D. Ready	10	4	0

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

Spot Basis For Better Grades Strong

NEW YORK MARKET 13TH MARCH 15th March 1948.

Previous	Delivery	Opening	Closing
33.78	Mar.		34.23+45
33.86	May	34.13	34.28+40
33.05	Jul.		33.47+42
30.16	Oct.		30.61+45
29.98	Dec.		29.99+41

May 7 High 34.55+57 (at 10-06 a.m.)
May Lowest 34.10+22 (at 10-12 a.m.)
New York Spot 35.21+40.
New Orleans Spot 34.10+40.
T. T. New York on London (closed).

BOMBAY MARKET 13TH MARCH.

I.C.C. May opened at Rs. 580. Prices dropped to Rs. 572 on general realisation. The market closed easy at 2 p.m.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
March	577	570-1/2	570-1/2
May	580	572	572
July	584-1/2	578-1/2	578-1/2
Sept.	589	583-1/2	583-1/2

The Sewri market has continued to rule moderate.

BOMBAY MARKET EXPECTED RATES:

I.C.C. March 574-1/2, May 576, July 582-1/2, Sept. 587-1/2.

PARITY: I. C. C. May 1208 cent pts. below New York May.—Reuter's Cables.

NEW YORK, March 13: Prices advanced shorply at the outset on a heavy buying movement prompted by the latest developments concerning the European recovery programme and the re-entry of Government in the wheat market. Gains ranging up to 2-1/2 dollars a bale were registered.

After rallying sharply on the news that a 60 million dollar credits agreement for Japan has been virtually completed, prices suddenly and unexpectedly dropped nearly seven dollars per bale in the severest break since early February. The combination of factors mentioned in the sell-off included apprehension over the international situation, threatened delays in enacting the foreign aid programme and the slump in grain values. The market rebounded briskly at times largely reflecting an oversold condition but recoveries were shortned as traders were not inclined to follow advances owing to numerous overhanging uncertainties. In the export department it is estimated that some 200,000 bales will be purchased for Japan before the end of the current season when credits are finally arranged with expectations that the army will enter the market for 50,000 bales almost immediately. Some merchants are of the opinion that any serious delays in getting the European recovery programme under way would turn the prospective large cotton exports closer to new crop movement thereby easing the nearby tight supply situation which has been widely predicted for some time. In the South the spot basis for better grades of one inch and longer continues strong with offerings becoming more scarce. New crop preparation. Meanwhile is further delayed throughout the belt, although this could be easily overcome by a spell of clear weather, as the labour supply in most sections is reported adequate for the first time in years.

INDIA'S JUTE EXPORT

Calcutta's Position Not Much Affected

NEW DELHI, March 14 (API).—Evidence that Calcutta's position as India's premier jute exporting centre has not been adversely affected by the operation of Government's new pro rata licensing system is provided by the latest available statistics. These show that 77 per cent of the jute export business remains in the hands of Calcutta traders, the entire quota going to them in some cases Percentages given below relate to jute goods quotas granted to exporters in Calcutta in respect of some of the most important importing countries:

Canada 94, USA 72, UK 66, Australia 90, Burma 86, China 84, France 96, Chile 100, Hongkong 62, Philippines 95, Puerto Rico 100, Belgium 86, Average 77 per cent.

There is also proof that in the first two months of this year there was little fall in the shipment of jute goods from India. The figures are:

	1946	1947	1948
January	61154	81635	73470
February	52191	66077	59651

MOVE TO IMPROVE JOURNALISTS' LOT

All-India Convention To Be Held At Agra

BENARES, March 14. (API): The General Secretary of the U. P. Working Journalists Federation in a statement says that the fifth annual conference of the U. P. Working Journalists Federation (formerly U. P. Press Conference) will be held at Agra on April 11 and 12.

The conference will be inaugurated by Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Minister for Information, U. P. and will be presided over by Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Editor of the Pioneer, who has been elected President for the next term.

The Standing Committee of the Federation has decided to hold an All India Convention of Working Journalists at Agra on this occasion for the purpose of forming an All India Federation of Working Journalists for dealing with the question of increase in the scales of salaries and improvement of service conditions of Journalists on an All India basis.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 15.

S.S. CLAN MACIVER.

From Liverpool:—38 bales wool tack, 33 cases card clothing, 30 trucesperkin bands, 399 bales textile machinery parts spindles, 97 cases electric motors, 212 cases cut steel tacks; 39 bundles M. S. angles, 137 drums dry aniline dyes, 400 drums lubricating oil, 326 cases C. D. valves and parts, 47 cases paint, 45 pkgs. economiser parts, 844 bundles steel parts, 45 cases aluminium birch, 25 cases steel rivets, 345 cases writing ink, 100 drums formocal lamp, 482 cases window glass, 100 barrels forensic acid, 120 drums castors, 17933 bags soda ash, 1600 bundles steel baling troops, 87 cts. C. board slates, 39991 cases asbestos cement pipes, 70 bags bobins, 26 cases mealds, 63 cts. rayon yarns, 62 cases scouring powder, 32 bundles wire cables, 863 coil galvd. wire thirts, 43 cases boiler accessories.

EXPORTS

Goods entered for Export.

S.S. FINNA MORE HILL

To Rangoon:—Cotton piecegoods—Glan and Co., 7 bales—M. Meghji, 267 bags dry prowns—D. Dadabhoy. 26 bales—W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. 454 bags glass bottles—The All India Glass Works. From H. Meghji 25 bags dragun, 6 bags Jethawandh, 10 gottas fennel seed.

S.S. EGIDIA

To Port Sudan:—Cotton piecegoods 17 bales—Ratilal and Co., 68 bales—C. Popatlal, 10 cases Kalfar art—K. Dalabji & Co.

S.S. HOUGH SILVER LIGHT

To Colombo: — Cumim seed—25 bags—H. A. Pillai, 200 bags—S. Rajan and Co., 56 bags—A. Valji and Bros.

S. S. DUMRA.

To Kwaite:—25 chest black tea—Bhankaria Bros., 20 bags cardamums—S. A. Bassam.

To Busrah:—25 bags tamarind—J. N. Thakar and Sons, 13 bales cotton piecegoods—K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

S.S. MULBARA.

To Melbourne:—38 bundles cotton piecegoods—Sapt Textile Prod. (Ind.) Ltd. 11 bales cotton piecegoods—Bombay Textile Exporting Agency.

To Sydney:—64 bales cotton piecegoods Sapt. Textile Prod. (Ind.) Ltd. 16 bales cotton piecegoods—Bombay Textile Exporting Agency.

To Colombo: 1778 bags crushed bones—B. Ardeshir and Co. 10 bags glass bottles—Mineral Glass and International Corp.

S. S. EXPLORER

To New York:—
192 bags drug un—K. Kapur & Co

S. S. JALARAJAN

To Liverpool:—
20 bales white wool raw—Luckram & Co.

S. S. MOUNT DAVIS

To Alexandria:—
53 drums castor oil—Hindustan Exp. & imp. Corp. Ltd.
153 bags black pepper—Gandhi Bros.

To New York:—
Dry salted goatskin 20 bales—Western India Skin Exporters.
20 bales—Jagdish Narayan & Co.
107 bags sesame leaves—F. S. P. K. Nadar & Sons.
25 bales cotton waste—Sapt. Textile Products (India Ltd.).
1,085 bags myrabollams—P. R. Tata & Co.

To Marsellis:—
40 bags henna leaves—K. Shantilal.

To Philadelphia:—
Wool 62 bales—S. A. R. Mohamed, Latif; 67 bales—C. Sirkant Haranidas & Co.
Wool 120 bags—C. S. Banwartlal & Co.

S. S. URLANA

To Hull:—
507 drums castor oil, 6,890 bags linseed oil—K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. FOREST

To Montreal:—
50 bags celery seed—Suranaing Ramsingh.

S. S. LEMSTERKERK

To Antwerp:—
300 bales cotton raw—Gordhandas & Co.
250 bales cotton raw—V. Ladha & Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S. S. "TORBALINDA" arrived from Abadan on March 13, with 10,229 tons of fuel oil (S. V. Oil Co.)

S. S. "JALAVIHAR" arrived from Rangoon, on March 13, with 7,666 tons of rice (Scindia).

S. S. "ISLAMI" arrived from Durban on March 14, with 80 passengers and 5,000 tons of cajunuts for Cochin (T. Morrison).

S. S. "ROSE BANK" arrived from Karachi on March 14, with some general cargo (Bombay Steam).

S. S. "NETRAVATI" arrived from Karachi on March 14, with 33 passengers and 800 tons of general cargo (B. S. N. Co.).

"BASRA" arrived from Pao on March 14, with a crew of 82 men (A. I. Oil Co.).

S. S. "MOUNT DAVIS" arrived from Boston on March 14 with 7,215 tons of general cargo (Forbes).

S. S. "THOMAS SIM LEE" arrived from New Orleans on March 15 with 8,026 tons of general cargo (M. M.).

S. S. "PORT DUNVEGAN" arrived from Trincomalee on March 15, with 20 tons of naval stores (Forbes).

SAILINGS

"LIMBURG" sailed for Bahrein on March 15, with 2,500 tons of general cargo.

S. S. "SHIRALA" sailed for Karachi on March, with 648 passengers.

"TIGON" sailed for Basrah on March 13 with a crew of 84 men.

M. V. "FOREST" sailed for Calcutta on March 13, with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

"EXPLORER" sailed for Boston on March 13, with 5,500 tons of general cargo.

"HAINAN" sailed for Karachi on March 14, with 3,200 tons of general cargo.

"URLANA" sailed for Middlesborough on March 14, with 3,979 tons of general cargo.

"BHARAT KUMAR" sailed for Tuticorin on March 14, with 1,182 tons of cotton bales and general cargo.

RISE ABOVE PAROCHIALISM

Jawahar's Call For All-India Perspective: Will Broadcast To America On "One-World"

VIZAGAPATAM, March 14, (A.P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru concluded his one-day's programme in Vizagapatam by addressing a meeting at the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee tonight when he stressed the need for giving up narrow and parochial outlook and viewing things in an all-India context. They would be losing sight of all they stood for during the past three decades or more if they thought only in terms of their provinces and considered themselves only as Andhras, Bengalis or Punjabis.

The people of each province had overflowed themselves and it was difficult for the Bengalis to be confined to Bengal, Gujaratis to Gujarat and Maharashtrians to Maharashtra. Every one of them had to think in terms of the Indian Citizenships only if they had to progress as a nation. If any disaster was to be-ball India everyone of them would be equally affected.

Pandit Nehru said that he stood for World Citizenship and that he would be broadcasting to America in the near future on one-world conception. He required all people to rise above the narrow provincial spirit and hold the interest of India supreme.

Asked for his views about handloom weavers, Pandit Nehru said that they would be encouraged, but he could not say now how they were going to do it as he was not in touch with the question.

Questioned on the subject of Co-operative Commonwealth which has been recommended by the Congress, he regretted his inability precisely to elucidate the point, but said that they wanted to avoid all exploitation and profit motive and stood for a generally socialised society.

Answering another question about the relation of the Socialist Party and the Congress Party, Pandit Nehru expressed the view that as things stood today it was difficult for any such group to function separately and oppose the parent body and yet be in it.

Ceylon Wants U.N.O. Membership

COLOMBO, March 15. (UPI): It is learnt that Ceylon Government has decided to apply for membership of the United Nations Organization and an application in this connection will shortly be made by the Prime Minister in his capacity as the Minister in charge of External Affairs Department.

The Ceylon Government has also decided to appoint a Representative in Washington.

Bhopal Against Merger

But Ready To Give Responsible Govt. To His Subjects

BHOPAL, March 15: The Nawab of Bhopal today made his position clear regarding the question of a merger of the State, when he said, "I will not be a party to or entertain any suggestion or proposal which envisages in any form a merger of Bhopal with any Province or any combination of States or which entails any alteration in Bhopal's present boundary, status or individuality."

He made this pronouncement along with two others, firstly, the grant of Responsible Government in the State and, secondly, the allocation of large monetary grants for the welfare and progress of the State's rural population, at rural gatherings in the course of a lightning air tour of the state.

On the subject of merger, His Highness said: "This State shall stand firm on its traditions of justice, unity and service to the people and shall retain its present integrity and name." He expressed his confidence that the people of Bhopal "will not allow themselves to be influenced by any rumours to the contrary which might emanate from any quarter and will stand firm in their loyalty to which they gave spontaneous expression throughout my recently concluded tour of the State."

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

His Highness also said: "In accordance with my promise, it is my firm resolve to give my people Responsible Government under the aegis and authority of the ruler. I would assure you that no time will be wasted in completing this change as it is my earnest desire fully to associate your real and true representatives in the Government of the State. I am taking urgent steps in this connection and I hope that the new constitution for the State will be ready as soon as possible."

Dealing with the question of rural uplift, His Highness announced monetary grants and remissions totalling Rs. 39,85,000.

Regarding food grains, the ruler said that as a measure of co-operation with the rest of India his Government had issued orders for lifting all controls and levies on food grains.

MUTT AND JEFF— When Jeff Is Right You Can't Argue With Him — BY BUD FISHER

I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOU'RE EVEN GREATER THAN EINSTEIN!
FRANKLY, YES, I DO!
DO YOU KNOW WHO THE GREAT PROFESSOR EINSTEIN IS?
OH, I'VE HEARD OF HIM! I DON'T THINK HE'S SO GREAT!
LISTEN, BOOB! THERE ARE ONLY TWELVE MEN IN THIS WORLD WHO COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND EINSTEIN!
SO THERE! THAT PROVES I'M GREATER!
?
NOBODY UNDERSTANDS ME!
WELL? DO THEY?

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one qualified Nurse, one midwife and Lady Doctor, L.C. P.C. Apply with testimonials to Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur State, Palanpur. 7753

Applications are invited for the post of an Artist for the Taraporewala Aquarium. Scale Rs. 110-5-140-6-170 plus D.A. Post temporary but likely to be made permanent. Qualifications Preferably G. D. Art with diploma in painting. Apply giving particulars such as domicile, age, etc. to the Director of Fisheries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, not later than March 20, 1948. (7674)

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings and Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (8315)

Do not run after Jobs! Start own spare time business. Earn thousands. Nominal investment. Growrich Club, Sohanganj, Delhi. (8201)

Wanted a Building Supervisor for an Up-country Mill with knowledge of R.C.C. and Steel Work, capable of controlling labour and supervising all building works Salary upto Rs. 200/- with free quarters. Apply Box No. 8299, "Bombay Chronicle."

SOCIAL

Make Friends.—For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional and Social Connections. Apply with 2 As. Stamps. The Universal League of Introduction, 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (8282)

HOTELS (UPCOUNTRY)

Hotel Brindavan, Race Course Road, Bangalore City'—Excellent Food—Number of rooms increased —Separate accommodation for private families at low rates. 8336

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period less expenditure Apply prospectus Dental Institute Jamnagar. 8274

Commercial Certificates, D.Com. April Examinations commence everywhere. Deposit entry. Become Member. Society of Commerce, Sohanganj, Delhi. 8230

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com. Commercial Courses by Post. Associated Schools, Delhi. 7910

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post, D. Com. courses, American Correspondence College, (B.C.), Delhi 7910A

MEDICAL ADLETS.

God's Gift medicine for Piles: Rs. 5/- for Yaga, Hoam, etc., V.P. and Packing charges extra. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462A

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Loan Rs. 7,000/- returnable in instalments together with reasonable interest for expanding a running shop in most prominent locality. Reply Box No. 8339 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential travelling Agents all over India to canvas orders for our high class Cotton Carpets and Hand Bags on Commission basis. For particulars apply to: Ambuja Carpet Works, Artificial Silk Yarn Carpet and Cloth Manufacturers. Bhavani S. I. Ry. 8336

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Hindustan-10 current selling price Rs. 7700/- 4-door fixed head saloon and Rs. 7850/- 4-door sliding head saloon excluding sales tax. Stocks available. French Motor Car Co., Ltd. 9/11 Hughes Road. Bombay. Telephone No 43803. 7752

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A progressive, most reputed and sound Life Office of India has opening for its Gujarat Organization on Chief Agency basis. Present organisation yields 20/25 Lacs of new business every year Will consider arrangements with parties capable to add 15 to 20 lacs through their own efforts in the present annual output. Most attractive terms. Please contact Box No. 8261, "Bombay Chronicle"

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale—15 Acres of land with five bungalows and Fruit Garden, Oil Engine, on Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, Mulla River Bank Aundh, Revd Wairagar, Aundh, Kirkee, Poona 3. (8309)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available ex-Stocks American Electric Gramophones from Rs 180/ Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S. cables all sizes good discounts for quantities Apply Box No 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

Available for immediate supply beautiful American, Italian and English tapestry and curtain fabrics in a wide range of fascinating colours Only limited stock. Take the earliest opportunity to call at "Decora" lest you be disappointed Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd 97A Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-1 forms are invited for the following Works in Nadiad Water Supply and Drainage Sub-Division, Nadiad:—

	Estimated cost Rs.	Earnest Money at 1% Rs.
(1) Laying 18" dia. H. S. Rising Main and Service Road along the Rising Main	97,139	971
(2) Construc t i n g Store-Room and Chowkidar's quarters at Nadiad Head works.	7521	75

The plans and estimates can be seen in the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturdays.

Blank tender forms can be had at Rs. 2/- for each work from the office of the undersigned on any working day upto 30th March, 2 p.m.

The tenders will be received on 30th March, 1948 at 4 p.m. at Broach office and will be opened on the same day before the intending contractors who wish to be present.

Earnest money in each case should be credited into Treasury at Broach and receipted chalan attached to the tender. Earnest money will not be accepted in cash. Security Deposit at 5% will be recovered for item 1 and for item 2, 7% will be recovered. Half the amount will be taken in cash and half by deduction from the bills. The earnest money will be forfeited in case after the tender has been accepted the contractor refuses to sign and complete the contract documents and agreement.

The acceptance of the tenders rests with the undersigned who also reserves the right to reject the tender or any part thereof and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of the same.

When tender rates are the same, preference will be given to those who tender for the carting of materials by vehicles having pneumatic tyres.

K. V. JOSHI,
Executive Engineer,
Northern Sanitary Division.
Broach, 12th March, 1948.
7760

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-1 forms are invited for the following work in Nadiad Water Supply and Drainage Sub-Division, Nadiad:—

	Estimated cost Rs.	Earnest Money @ 10% Rs.
(1) Laying Outfall, Collecting and District Sewers	96,550	967

The plans and estimates can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary Division, on any working day from 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturdays.

Blank tender forms can be had at Rs. 2/- for each work from the office of the undersigned on any working days upto 5th April, 1948, 2 p.m.

The tenders will be received on 5th April, 1948 at 4 p.m. at Broach Office and will be opened on the same day before the intending Contractors who wish to be present.

Earnest money in each case should be credited into Treasury at Broach and receipted chalan attached to the tender. Earnest money will not be accepted in cash. Security Deposit at 5% will be recovered. 2½% will be taken in cash when the tender is sanctioned and 2½% will be deducted from the bills. The earnest money will be forfeited in case after the tender has been accepted, the contractor refuses to sign and complete the contract documents and agreement.

The acceptance of the tenders rests with undersigned who also reserves the right to reject the tender or any part thereof and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of the same.

When tender rates are the same, preference will be given to those who tender for the carting of materials by vehicles having pneumatic tyres.

K. V JOSHI,
Executive Engineer,
Northern Sanitary Division.
Broach, 11th March, 1948
7757

NOTICE

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, Madras, FOR MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS of the following subdivisions-GUNTAKAL DISTRICT, on the Metre Gauge System of this Railway:—

(1) GUNTAKAL—From Mile 119/13 (near Hindupur-Mysore Frontier) To Guntakal on the Chord Line.
and from Guntakal To Diguvametta on the Main Line.

(2) GUNTUR from Diguvametta including the Guntur To Tadepalli Macherla Branch.

Upto 12 hours on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1948.

Tender forms and other documents will be issued on payment of Rs. TEN each per set.

Earnest money is to be paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per tender. 7755

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

OFFERS ARE INVITED from Bonafide Coffee, retailers and Roasters in Bombay City for the following lots of Coffee:—

(1) 5 lots of Plantation A Coffee—each lot 10 cwts
(2) 5 lots of Plantation B Coffee—each lot 10 cwts.
(3) 5 lots of Plantation Triage—each lot 10 cwts.
(4) 5 lots of Plantation PB Coffee—each lot 10 cwts.

DELIVERY: Ex bags ex Pool Sales Depot godowns, Bombay.

PAYMENT: Payment should be made in cash to the Manager, India Coffee House, Lamington Road, Bombay, within seven days from the date of confirmation of sale by this office. The Manager, India Coffee House, Bombay, will arrange for delivery of the coffee on receipt of payment. The offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before 22nd March, 1948.

GENERAL: The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

M. R. PARTHASARATHY,
Senior Asst. Coffee Marketing Officer.

Bangalore, Dated 10-3-1948.
8334

G. I. P. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Rly., Bombay V. T. invites tenders on the prescribed form upto 1 p. m. on 20-3-48 for supply of Pulses, Agmark Ghee Sweet Oil, Salt, Spices etc. to the Rly.'s Godwns at Rayon Grain Market and Wadi Bunder Bombay and to shops in Thana and Kolaba districts. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (7745)

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED invites tenders before 24-3-'48 for the purchase and removal of approximately 95 tons of gur of different varieties, in stock with Civil Supplies Department a flat rate should be quoted for all the varieties. Tender forms can be had during working hours from the undersigned who is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

A. K. RAMAN
Director of Civil Supplies,
(Accounts) Civil Supplies
Department
(7741)

NOTICE

WANTED a qualified and experienced Assistant Chemical Analyser for the Junagadh State Ghee Laboratory at Verawal. Grade Rs. 100-10-150. Appointment to be on probation for one year Knowledge of Gujarati essential.

Prospective candidates should apply to the Administrator Junagadh State Secretariat Junagadh stating age qualification and experience by the 31st March, 1948, latest. (7742)

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England)

TENDER NOTICE

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS with samples are invited for the supply of:—

Jowari (white)	3,000	Bengal Mnds.
Wheat	600	" "
Rice	900	" "
Toor Dall	400	" "
Gram Dall	200	" "

2. The envelope containing the tenders should be sealed, addressed to the Agent and General Manager, Barsi Light Railway, Company, Limited, Kurduwadi, and superscribed with the words "Tender for Foodgrains—Jowari etc." GOOD QUALITY ESSENTIAL, and should reach him on or before 9th April, 1948.

3. The stuff can be supplied at any station on our line situated in Bombay Province or at Company's Grainshop at Kurduwadi within a week of acceptance of the tender.

4. Rates quoted should be per Bengal maund.

5. The successful tenderer will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000/- for the due fulfilment of the contract for supply of grains etc. strictly as per samples approved by the undersigned failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

6. The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor are they bound to assign any reason therefor.

A. W. BRUCE-JOY.
Agent & General Manager
Kurduwadi, 13th March, 1948
7756

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Office of the Director of Supplies, Phoenix Building, Graham Road, BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, Bombay, invites Tender No. Bom-T2/1071 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 19-3-48 on forms (not transferrable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 6/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting tender No., full name and address of the remitter), for:—

Description	Quantity
Burma Teakwood high quality of sizes, for manufacture of Telephone Switch Boards	35 Tons (approx.)

Applicants not already on the approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply must give their Banker's reference on applications for tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted. 7764

NOTICE

WANTED the following supervisory staff for the Jodhpur Railway shops:—

(a) Foundry Foreman.
(b) Electrical Foreman.
(c) Boiler Inspector.

GRADES.

(a) Rs. 300-20-500.
(b) & (c) Rs. 300-20-400.

The candidates must have completed a suitable course of apprenticeship in a railway workshop and have sufficient experience as detailed below:—

(a) Long experience of Cast Iron and Non-ferrous foundry work.
(b) Experience in Electrical Train Lighting, Maintenance of motors and equipment, Electroplating and Battery maintenance.
(c) Experience in the inspection and repairs of locomotive and vertical boilers.

A degree or diploma in Engineering will be an additional qualification.

Retired Railway employees will also be considered.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned by the 10th April, 1948.

P. R. AGARWAL,
B. Sc. (Eng.) M. I. E.
M. I. Loco. E., A. M. I. Mech. E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Jodhpur Railway Jodhpur.
(7747)

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5 p. c. per annum for the half-year ended 31st March, 1948. The Preference Share Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 10th April, 1948, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after 10th April, 1948 to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 31st March, 1948 or in accordance with their instructions.

T. LESLIE MARTIN,
Managing Director.
12, Mission Row.
Calcutta.
Dated 15th March, 1948.
7762

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF NATIONALISATION OF ROAD TRANSPORT

TENDER NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY have decided to commence the operation of Stage carriages under State Transport Bombay from June, 1948. In this connection it will be necessary to organise and set up workshops, service Depots and garages at various places in the Province commencing for the present from Poona.

Tenders are therefore invited for the supply of articles mentioned in the Schedule below so as to reach the office of the undersigned before 31st March 1948 (3 P.M.)

Tenders should be properly sealed and superscribed "Tender for the supply of the machinery/fuel oil/or lubricants" as the case may be.

Tenders received contrary to the instructions mentioned above will not be considered. Detailed information regarding all matters about the requirements, the place of supply etc. will be available from the office of the undersigned between 11 A. M. and 1 P.M. in person on week days. The information can be supplied, if necessary, by post.

SCHEDULE

I (a) Machineries including hand and power tools for Headquarters—Workshop to handle about 300 operating buses (Petrol and Diesel)
(b) Servicing equipments, washing plants and other depot equipment sufficient to handle about 50 to 70 vehicles.
(c) Garage equipment to handle about 10 to 15 vehicles for minor repairs, servicing and washing.

II Fuel oil—(a) High Speed Diesel Oil, (b) Petrol.

III Lubricants for petrol and Diesel vehicles.

D. D. SATHE
Provincial Motor
Transport Controller.

Provincial Motor Transport Control Office,
Industrial Assurance Building,
Churchgate,
Bombay, March '48.
7758

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S.M. RAILWAY, Madras, for the CONSTRUCTION of 'A' TYPE QUARTERS.

25 Units at Miraj
20 Units at Ghorpuri

Upto 12 hours on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1948.

Forms will be issued on payment of Rupees TEN per set.

Earnest money to be paid in advance at the rate of Rs. 500/- per tender. 7761

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1948, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods on account and at the risk of M/s. India Press Tools Ltd. 113, 115, Esplanade Road, Bombay by order of Mr. L. Gonda:

I Stripe Grinding Machine on channel Iron Frame for Grinding Black Sheets of 4" width on both sides. Complete in order without motor and wheels.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 19th March 1948 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot near (water Tank) C. Godown No. 1 by order of the Insurance Office concerned 58 Bales Dholera (Vaghad) Cotton (damaged).

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of one AUSTIN CAR, No. BMW 4043, 10 H.P., Model 1934, in running order, on Thursday 18-3-48 at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at our Rooms, at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from the party concerned.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE FURNITURE MERCHANTS

AUCTION SALE of Institute Furniture including Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Canteen Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Almyrahs, Counters, Teapoys, Safes, Sofa Sets, Stand Flowers, Pictures, Chest Drawers, etc., in good condition TO-DAY on TUESDAY, 16-3-48 and TO-MORROW on WEDNESDAY, 17-3-48 at Transit Camp, near Afghan Church, Colaba at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) each day under instructions from the Garrison Engineer, R.I.N./R.I.A.F. Bombay.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOT OF AMERICAN BOOKS.

Under instructions from M/s. Haji Moosa Ismail & Sons, importers and Exporters, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers M/s. Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction Tomorrow WEDNESDAY, 17th March 1948 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, in one lot:—about 20,000 Brand new American Books. Prices ranging from dol 1.00 to dol. 4.00 per book. On view from 15th inst.

Detailed lists available from 11th inst. Terms:—25 p.c. cash deposit and balance together with sales tax within 4 days and delivery within 7 days.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) M/s Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, the following medical stores TODAY Tuesday, 16th March 1948 at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Textile Commissioner's Godown, (adjoining Port Salvage Depot), Haji Bunder, Sewri:— A large lot of adhesive plaster, Ergot-whole, Homotrine Hydrochloride Tubes, Phenathiazine, Peptone Powder, Paraldehyde, Idopthalein, Diodine Barbital Soluble etc. Restricted Drugs will be sold to the requisite license holders only.

TERMS: 25 p. c. cash deposit and Sales Tax. Balance in Govt. Treasury by 23-3-48 and delivery by 12-4-48.

BENNETT & CO.

MARRIAGE GAZETTE
BARNA STREET (B.B.)
Saddar Bazar, Delhi.
Contains Details & Photos of Marriageable & Educated Girls.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10-0-0.

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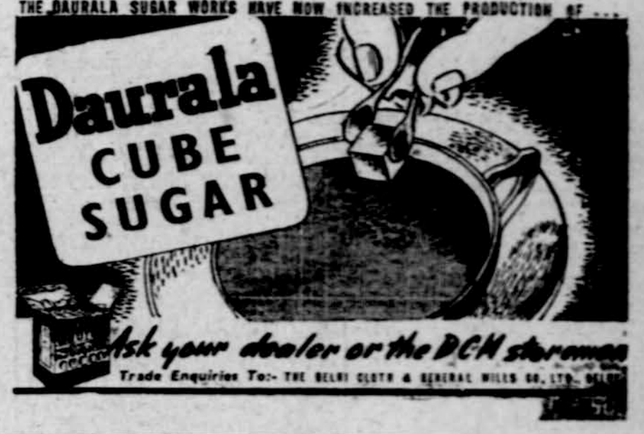
It is the general habit of students to increase the hours of study just before examination. It does not help, it decreases the power of retention and thought. However, take Vinkola, it will certainly avert a crisis of breakdown.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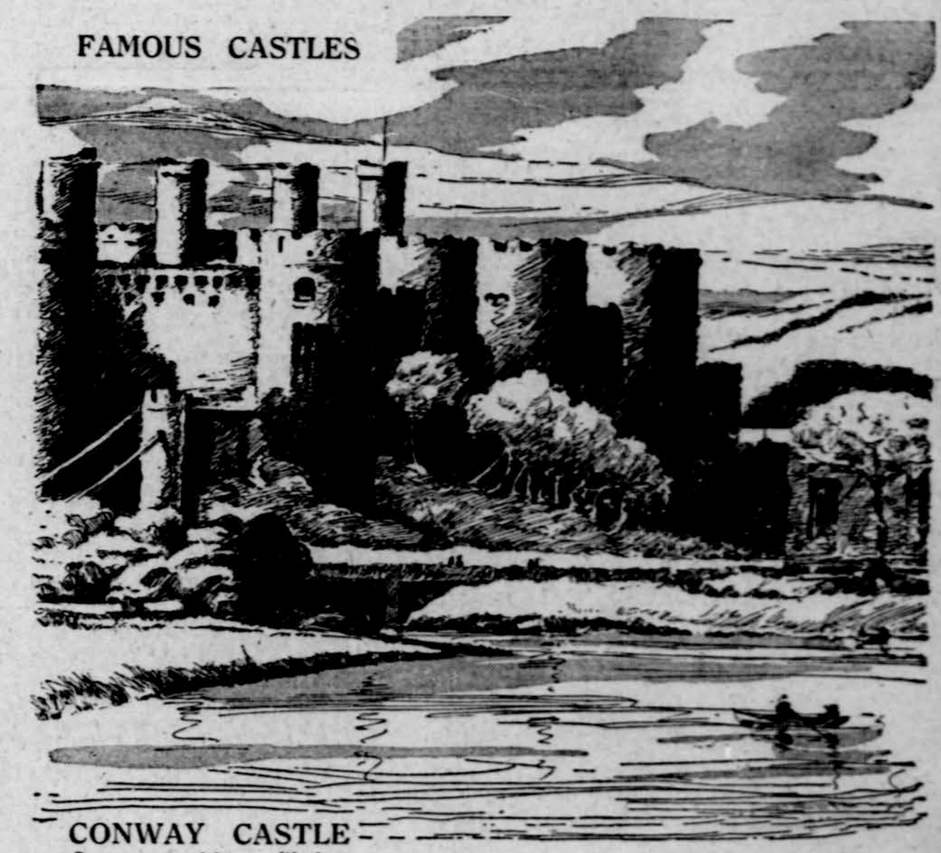

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